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1910  
January — June

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS<sup>1</sup>

### NOTES ON RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES; OTHER NEWS

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#### GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

**DENMARK.** — **Roman Graves at Lolland.** — Four Roman graves were unearthed on the island of Lolland, Denmark, containing many ornaments and other objects which have been placed in the National Museum at Copenhagen. (*Röm.-Germ. Kb.* III, 1910, pp. 22 f.)

**MACEDONIA.** — **Prehistoric Mounds.** — In *Ann. Arch. Anthr.* II, 1909, pp. 159-164 (pl.), A. J. B. WACE and M. S. THOMPSON report briefly upon the mounds near Salonica, at Pella, at Palatitsa, and in the district of Pydna, Macedonia, examined by them in the summer of 1909. They are of three kinds: 1. small, steep, and conical mounds, presumably burial tumuli; 2. tall, steep, and oval mounds with flat tops, which are prehistoric sites; 3. tall, steep, and large mounds with flat tops having an area of several acres, which are the sites of Greek cities. The position of forty-nine different tumuli is recorded.

**NECROLOGY.** — **Heinrich von Geymüller.** — Baron Heinrich von Geymüller, whose most important work is *Die Baukunst der Renaissance in Frankreich* (2 vols., 1898-1901), died at Baden Baden in December, 1909, aged seventy. He was a distinguished connoisseur of the architecture of the Renaissance. (*S. R., R. Arch.* XV, 1910, p. 168; *Chron. Arts*, 1910, p. 6.)

**Osman Hamdy Bey.** — The death of Hamdy Bey has deprived Turkey of a distinguished figure in the field of archaeology. Born at Constantinople in 1842, the son of the Grand Vizier, Edhem Pasha, at the age of fifteen he went to Paris, where he studied painting under Gustave Boulanger. He attained considerable proficiency as a painter and was a frequent exhib-

<sup>1</sup> The departments of Archaeological News and Discussions and of Bibliography of Archaeological Books are conducted by Professor BATES, Editor-in-charge, assisted by Professor C. N. BROWN, Miss MARY H. BUCKINGHAM, Mr. L. D. CASKEY, Miss EDITH H. HALL, Mr. HAROLD R. HASTINGS, Professor ELMER T. MERRILL, Professor FRANK G. MOORE, Professor CHARLES R. MOREY, Miss M. L. NICHOLS, Professor LEWIS B. PATON, Professor A. S. PEASE, Professor S. B. PLATNER, Dr. N. P. VLACHOS, and the Editors, especially Professor MARQUAND.

No attempt is made to include in this number of the JOURNAL material published after June 30, 1910.

For an explanation of the abbreviations, see pp. 140, 141.

itor in Paris. A large canvas of his hangs in the University Museum in Philadelphia. In 1881 he became director of the Imperial Ottoman Museum, which he made one of the great museums of the world. The present Turkish law relating to antiquities was due to him. In 1882 he founded a School of Fine Arts in Constantinople, becoming its director and continuing his connection with it through life. Among his publications are *Architecture ottomane*, and, with T. Reinach, *Une nécropole royale à Sidon*. (*C. R. Acad. Inscr.* 1910, pp. 71-75; *Arch. Anz.* 1910, p. 1; also, with portrait, *R. Arch.* XV, 1910, pp. 407-413.)

**John H. Haynes.**—John Henry Haynes died of tuberculosis, at North Adams, Massachusetts, June 3, 1910. He was born in 1849, and graduated at Williams College. From 1892 to 1896, and from 1898 to 1900, he took part in the Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania to Nippur, and for a portion of the time was in charge of the actual work of excavation. (*Boston Herald*, June 3, 1910.)

**Henry d'Arbois de Jubainville.**—In *R. Arch.* XV, 1910, pp. 267-286 (portrait), is a very appreciative account of the life and career of Henry d'Arbois de Jubainville (December 5, 1827-February 26, 1910), by S. REINACH. His work in the fields of prehistoric and mediaeval archaeology and history was of great importance.

**Matthäus Much.**—Matthäus Much, vice-president of the Anthropological Society of Vienna, died at Vienna, December 17, 1909, aged seventy-eight years. He was the author of works on prehistoric times and antiquities. (*S. R., R. Arch.* XV, 1910, p. 168.)

**Ivan Alexandrowitch Weselovsky.**—The director of the museum of the Hermitage, Ivan Alexandrowitch Weselovsky, died at St. Petersburg, November 9, 1909, aged seventy-four years. He was not a man of learning by profession, but a man of taste. (*S. R., R. Arch.* XV, 1910, p. 168.)

**SERVIA.**—**Miscellaneous Antiquities.**—In *Jh. Oest. Arch.* I. XII, 1910, Beiblatt, cols. 147-204 (27 figs.), N. VULIĆ publishes a number of miscellaneous antiquities found by him in Serbia, Dalmatia, and Montenegro, including seventy-four Latin inscriptions.

**TURFAN.**—**The Third German Expedition.**—In *Z. Ethn.* XLI, 1909, pp. 891-916 (22 figs.), A. GRÜNWEDEL reports on the third Turfan expedition. Numerous Graeco-Buddhist tempera paintings were found, largely in dug-out caves and holes, which the author describes and classifies, according to their nearness to late classical influence, in five groups: (1) the Gandhara style; (2) the style of the knight with the long sword; (3) the old Turkish style; (4) the late Turkish style; (5) the Lamaistic style, which reaches as late 1400 A.D. The paintings in styles (1) and (2), painted usually in three tiers of nearly square pictures on the four walls of underground chambers, are most beautiful and impressive. Above the Buddha-preaching scenes is often found a frieze representing a stream with fishes, snails, ducks, and lotus flowers, recalling the Roman provincial artists' fondness for such decoration.

**TURKESTAN.**—**The French Expedition of 1906-1909.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 55-68 (2 pls.), P. PELLIOI reports upon the French expedition of 1906-1909 to Chinese Turkestan. Near **Toumchouq** numerous sculptures, chiefly heads, were found in the remains of a temple destroyed by fire about 800 A.D. At the temple **Douldour-âqour**, west of Koutcher,

important manuscripts, some in languages of Central Asia now dead, were discovered. The mural paintings in the artificial grottoes at **Qyzyl** and **Qoum-tourâ** examined by Grünwedel were photographed. At **Touen-houang** the grottoes, which number about five hundred, were explored. Some are as early as the fifth century A.D., and are important for Chinese art of the Wei dynasty; while those of the seventh and eighth centuries show the decadence under the T'ang. The most important discovery was a great collection of manuscripts walled up in a niche in 1035. Most of them are in Chinese, but some are in Sanscrit and Tibetan and one fragment is in Hebrew.

## EGYPT

**GERMAN EXCAVATIONS IN 1908-1909.**—In *Klio*, IX, 1909, pp. 478-483, L. BORCHARDT reports upon the work of the Germans in Egypt in 1908-1909. The Prussian *Papyrusunternehmen* excavated at Abusir el-meleg, Darb Gerse, and Dime but found non-literary papyri only. The Ernst Sieglin Expedition continued the excavation of the mortuary temple of Chephren near the second pyramid at Gizeh, some of the details of which are given. *Ibid.* pp. 483-489, the same author summarizes the results of Reisner's excavations in the cemetery west of the pyramid of Cheops. These include the excavation of the mortuary temple of Menkara, and the finding of a considerable number of statues and other museum objects. He also gives an account of Lythgoe's excavations at the pyramids of Lisht.

### EXCAVATIONS DURING THE WINTER OF 1909-1910.

During the past winter much important archaeological work has been done in Egypt. At **Abydos** E. Naville and H. R. Hall cleared the tombs of Den and Perabsen, and found among other things mud sealings of Perabsen and Sekhemb; also clay jar sealings including one of "Zer" or Schesti; a great quantity of bone pins; pieces of wood and ivory inlay; a large collection of flint implements; a crystal vase which seems to show that Den is not Usaphais; and a hawk name incised on pottery which may prove to be that of a king of the first dynasty not yet recorded. On the eastern side of the Royal Tombs Naville found a mud floor on which were piled in regular order large unbroken pots. Several large statuettes of Osiris, on which the paint was still fresh, and remains of pottery furnaces also came to light here. North of the Royal Tombs T. E. Peet found numerous objects ranging in date from the sixth to the eighteenth dynasty, and a great cemetery of the common people of early times. At **Quft** (the ancient Coptos) R. M. Weill and A. J. Reinach found a quantity of stelae giving the names of the kings of the eighth dynasty, hitherto supposed to hold merely nominal sovereignty south of the Delta. In the **Valley of the Kings** Theodore Davis and Harold Jones opened several tombs for the most part empty. An inscribed piece of mummy cloth found in a jar discovered by Mr. Davis in 1906 shows that Tutankhamen ruled at least six years. At **Karnak** the work of restoration on the Hypostyle Hall has been completed. Between this part of the temple and the sacred lake a colossal statue of Usertsen I was found in a fine state of preservation. At **Assassif** H. S. Whitaker discovered the tomb of Men-kheper-ra-senb, a high priest of the time of Thothmes III. (*Athen.* March 19, 1910, p. 349.) *Kunstchr.* XXI, 1910, cols. 502-504, quoting from the London *Times*, re-

ports upon the work of the British School of Archaeology the past year. At **Meydum** an important tomb was excavated. There was a passage 13 m. long, from which led a cross-shaped hall 9 by 6 m. In it was a sarcophagus of red granite, the oldest granite sarcophagus known. The blocks which cover the roof of this hall are  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. wide, and a metre thick, weighing about forty tons. The grave chamber is 5 m. high. The sarcophagus had been plundered. A second tomb, 9 by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m., had been cut out of the rock. This had not been opened before, yet the body had been robbed, evidently by the workmen who walled up the tomb. An examination of the eastern side of the pyramid revealed the presence of numerous masons' marks by which the date may be determined. At **Memphis** it was found that the ancient city was more damaged by the building of Cairo than had been supposed; but the depth of the soil to be removed was less than had been imagined, being about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. Near the temple remains of a great chapel of Amenophis III were found. The foundations of the great court of Apries already known go down to a depth of about 14 m. Among the things brought to light were a complete portrait head of Amasis, some fragments of Aramaic records of Persian date, and a large bronze door ornament with the long title of Psammetichus I. From the potteries discovered it is possible to study the process of manufacture of glazed ware in the time of Augustus.

**THE ETBAI DISTRICT.**—**Some New Inscriptions.**—In *S. Bibl. Arch.* XXXI, 1909, pp. 319–323 (5 pls.), F. W. GREEN publishes a number of graffiti in Egyptian, Himyaritic, Coptic, Greek, Nabataean, and Cufic that are found in the Wady Gadami and Wady Hamama, which flow through the sandstone plateau that skirts the western side of the district between the Nile and the Red Sea lying to the north of the Hammamat road to Koser. (See *A.J.A.* XIV, p. 100.)

**MAHEMDIAH.**—**Excavations in 1909.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1909, pp. 764–774, J. CLÉDAT discusses briefly the location of Mount Casius, which he identifies with the mound now called Mahemdiah at the west end of Lake Sirbonis, the modern Lake Baudouin. The character of the region is very like what it was in the days of Herodotus. Excavations carried on at Mahemdiah in 1909 brought to light the public baths dating from the fifth or sixth century A.D. The structure is about 20 m. square, and in an excellent state of preservation. A small temple of gypsum, 9.60 m. long by 6 m. wide, was also partially uncovered. Four cemeteries have been found so far, two of Roman and two of Byzantine date. Confirmation of the correctness of the identification of the site is found in an inscription in which KACIOC occurs as a man's name in Roman times.

**MEROE.**—**Recent Excavations.**—J. GARSTANG has discovered at Meroe a high altar of the great temple of Ammon with two terra-cotta tables of offerings lying on the ground before it. An inscribed tablet, containing prayers for protection from injury, was found near by. The altar, four feet high and four feet broad, is of black stone, and the sides are sculptured with reliefs of Horus and Thoth Anubis, the Nile deities, the Queen and King. The King is kneeling with the High Priest standing in front of him, offering an oblation. A secret chamber was discovered one hundred yards distant behind the sanctuary, in which the oracle was probably worked. (*Nation*, March 24, 1909, p. 301.)

**BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA**

**NEW TEXTS OF NEBUCHADNEZZAR.** — In *S. Bibl. Arch.* XXXI, 1909, pp. 324–326 (pl.; fig.), S. LANGDON publishes a cylinder of Nebuchadnezzar, now in the Royal Scottish Museum, that is a duplicate with slight variants of the Sippar cylinder in the British Museum; also a fragment of a cylinder of Nebuchadnezzar in the Bodleian Library that is a duplicate of a fragment recently published by Ungnad.

**AŠŠUR.** — **The Discoveries by the German Expedition.** — In *S. Bibl. Arch.* XXXII, 1910, pp. 41–54, T. G. PINCHES summarizes the results of the recent German excavations at Aššur, the ancient capital of the Assyrian empire (see *A.J.A.* XIV, pp. 100–101). In the northeast corner of the mound the great temple of the god Aššur built by Ušpia, one of the earliest kings, has been excavated; and near it the palace of Shalmaneser I has also been discovered. The temple of Anu and Abad is now found to have been erected by Aššur-rêš-iši, father of Tiglath-Pileser I, about 1150 B.C., and to have been rebuilt by Shalmaneser II about 850 B.C. The building-inscription of Aššur-rêš-iši has been discovered, and also of Tiglath-Pileser I, who in his annals claims to have restored the temple.

**NIPPUR.** — **A New Fragment of the Babylonian Flood Story.** — In *Researches and Treatises of the Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, Series D*, V, 1910, pp. 1–65, H. V. HILPRECHT publishes a fragment of a flood-narrative that was found by him in Nippur. The stratum from which this tablet comes indicates that it dates from about 2100 B.C. It contains the beginning of the story of the flood, and is similar in general to the flood-narratives that have been known hitherto. In Dr. Hilprecht's opinion it is more similar to the Biblical narrative than either of the two accounts that have been known previously. In the same volume he publishes a tablet of an ancient king of Guti, who describes himself as a ruler of Babylon who reigned at Nippur. Guti was the region in which Mount Nisir was situated, which, according to the Babylonian narrative, was the place where the ark rested after the flood. The deluge tablet is also discussed by HILPRECHT in *S. S. Times*, LII, 1910, p. 159; by T. G. PINCHES and F. HOMMEL in *Exp. Times*, XXI, 1910, pp. 364–327; and by A. LOISY, *R. Arch.* XV, 1910, pp. 209–211.

**TELLO.** — **The Excavations of 1909.** — In *C. R. Acad. Inscr.* 1910, pp. 152–157, L. HEUZEY reports briefly upon the excavations of G. Cros at Tello in 1909. The most important discovery was a fortification wall of unbaked brick, built by Goudea. Both sides of it were uncovered for about 100 m. It is about 10 m. thick, and in places is still 8 m. high. A large rectangular building was also found, besides implements of flint and of copper, terra-cottas, inscribed clay tablets, vase fragments, and particularly some new fragments of the stele of Goudea.

**A New Brick-Stamp of Naram-Sin.** — In *S. Bibl. Arch.* XXXI, 1909, pp. 286–288 (pl.), L. M. KING publishes a brick-stamp of Naram-Sin that was found at Tello, in southern Babylonia. It furnishes us for the first time evidence of the erection of a building in Lagash by a king of Akkad during the period of Semitic supremacy.

## SYRIA AND PALESTINE

**EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE.**—In *Bibl. World*, XXV, pp. 21-32; 97-105; 296-308 (11 figs.), D. D. LUCKENBILL summarizes the results of the excavations of recent years in Palestine, and discusses the conception of the early religion of that country which is to be gained from archaeology.

**ALEPPO.—Hittite Tablets.**—In *Pal. Ex. Fund*, XLII, 1910, pp. 42-53, C. R. CONDER publishes in transcription and translation seven tablets, written in Semitic Babylonian, that have been found at Aleppo, Yuzgat, and Boghazkeui.

**'ARD KHALDI.—A Recent Exploration.**—In *Pal. Ex. Fund*, XLII, 1910, pp. 99-106 (7 figs.), R. A. S. MACALISTER describes certain remains of unknown age, at a place called 'Ard Khaldi in the village of 'Abeik, near Beirut. These consist of rock-hewn graves and stone sarcophagi, remains of a building constructed of large stones, and a monolithic altar.

**CARCHEMISH.—Hittite Monuments.**—In *Ann. Arch. Anthr.* II, 1909, pp. 165-184 (8 pls.), D. G. HOGARTH discusses various Hittite monuments found by him in the vicinity of the ancient Carchemish in the spring of 1908. Carchemish is the modern *Jerablus*, but it is not clear whether it was the site of the Graeco-Roman Europus. Four reliefs excavated by the British in 1876-79 and still on the site are reproduced. Near Amani is a flat mound called *Tell-el-Ghranim* from which various Hittite seals were said to have come. At *Kellekli* were found two slabs of black basalt, one with a male figure upon it, and the second with the lower parts of two figures and a mutilated Hittite inscription in four lines. *Tell-Basher* is a large and imposing mound, probably to be identified with the ancient Pitru. Hittite seals and other antiquities purchased from natives were said to have come from it. At *Tell-Ahmar* were found two winged lions inscribed with cuneiform writing much defaced. The text on the eastern one alone is partly legible. Six fragments of a large basalt stele with a male figure about 3 m. high and the head of a smaller figure were discovered in a shallow excavation. At another spot were six fragments of an oblong stele upon which were sculptured the lower part of a man standing on a bull. Five of them bear Hittite symbols in relief, constituting the longest Hittite inscription known. Six other fragments of sculptures are recorded from this site, which is perhaps to be identified with Til-Barsip. Three Hittite sculptures at *Aleppo* are also noticed. *Ibid.* pp. 185-186, L. W. KING attempts a translation from a squeeze of the inscription on the lion at the east side of the principal gate at Tell-Ahmar. He dates it in the ninth century B.C. and attributes it to Shalmaneser II.

**GEZER.—A General Report of the Excavations.**—A summary of the results of six years' excavations at Gezer, taken largely from the quarterly reports of R. A. S. Macalister to the Palestine Exploration Fund, 1902-09, is published by H. THIERSCH in *Arch. Anz.* 1909 (cols. 347-406; 29 figs.). The full and definitive publication in English is now in preparation. While differing in some points from Macalister's conclusions, Thiersch gives him high praise for accomplishing almost single-handed an extraordinarily exacting task; but he criticises as dangerous the policy of laying the entire financial, personal, and scientific responsibility upon one man, with insufficient funds and without the assistance even of a professional

architect, to say nothing of experts in Egyptology and Aegaeon culture. The interest of the site, lying as it does at a strategic point between Egypt, Jerusalem, and the sea, is historical, political, and cultural rather than artistic. Five periods are distinguished. I. *Pre-Semitic*, 3000–2000 B.C., when the bare, rocky hill was first occupied and fortified by a race of short men, in the neolithic stage, who lived in caves in the rock and burned their dead. II. *Amorite*, 2000–1500 B.C., the first of three Semitic periods, when a taller, stronger race appeared, who laid out or buried their dead without burning, and have left evidence of human sacrifice and ritual cannibalism; intercourse with Egypt, twelfth dynasty. III. *Canaanite*, 1500–1000 B.C., beginning with the conquest by Thothmes III and rebuilding of the city wall on the line that remained practically unchanged through all subsequent periods; more advanced civilization and closer connections with Egypt, especially eighteenth to twentieth dynasties; substitution of offerings of lamps for human sacrifice; in the last two centuries, 1200–1000, Philistine domination, with very advanced artistic work of Cretan and Egyptian origin. IV. *Israelite*, 1000–500 B.C., beginning with the reign of Solomon and showing some falling-off in grade of civilization; Cypriote pottery; Assyrian influence and occupation in the seventh century. V. *Hellenizing*, 500 B.C. to the end, beginning with the Babylonian captivity and including the Seleucid and Maccabean occupation. In Roman times the population, now physically degenerate, moved to the more southerly site of the modern village, but the acropolis on the higher western summit of the hill was again fortified by Crusaders in the twelfth century. The most remarkable features of the site are the huge tunnel leading to a spring under the western summit, which dates from the first or second period and is connected with traditions of the Flood; the burial chamber in the eastern summit, where the funeral customs of the first two periods are especially shown; and the old Canaanite sanctuary in the saddle between the two summits, where a stone base for a wooden pillar, surrounded by burials of new-born infants, suggest the worship of a great nature goddess by the sacrifice of the first-born. The extraordinary series of megalithic monuments found here, ten or twelve huge oblong stones standing on a common stylobate and most of them upright to the present day, which are usually accepted as representing twelve divinities, is considered by Thiersch as more probably commemorative of some event or claim, whether they were erected by Canaanites or Israelites.

**JERICHO.**—*The German Excavations.*—In *Pal. Ex. Fund.*, XLII, 1910, pp. 54–68, S. A. Cook summarizes the results of the German excavations at Jericho as reported in various German periodicals. The great city wall was unearthed, displaying an extraordinary degree of engineering skill in the laying of its large stones. At the northern end of the city the remains of a fine building, apparently a citadel, were discovered. In strata of the late Jewish or Hellenistic period jar handles were discovered, bearing the divine name Yah or Yahu in Aramaic letters. In Canaanite levels there were numerous infant jar-burials, associated with Cypriote and late Mycenaean imported ware. The archaeological evidence is far from confirming the account of Jericho in the Old Testament. The Canaanitish walls are not overthrown to any great extent, and there are no signs of any considerable conflagration. Joshua 6:24 records that the vessels of iron were



preserved by the Israelites, but it is now known that iron was not in use among the Canaanites, and no iron has been found in the Canaanite level of Jericho. Moreover, the statement that Jericho was not rebuilt until the time of Ahab is not confirmed by the archaeological evidence, which shows a continuous occupation of the city from the earliest times. In regard to the chronological determination of the strata on the two hills of the mound, Professor Cook thinks that the conclusions of the German excavators are open to considerable doubt. A similar report of the excavations at Jericho, accompanied with similar doubts in regard to the correctness of the German chronological conclusions, is given by E. DE KNEVETT in *Exp. Times*, XXI, 1910, pp. 353-355.

**KHIRBET BEL'AMEH.** — **The Great Water Passage.** — In *Pal. Ex. Fund*, XLII, 1910, pp. 108-111, G. SCHUMACHER describes a rock-hewn tunnel at Khirbet Bel'ameh, the Biblical Bileam. It is apparently a water tunnel similar to that discovered at Gezer, and shows that Bileam is a city which dates from the Canaanite period. About four hundred paces from this tunnel there is a huge limestone monolith which was probably an ancient object of worship.

**MOUNT EPHRAIM.** — **Ancient Tombs.** — In *R. Bibl.* VII, 1910, pp. 113-128 (2 pls.; 13 figs.), F. M. SAVIGNAC describes the results of an expedition for the exploration of the ancient tombs of Mount Ephraim. These tombs all belong to the Graeco-Roman period, and are provided with ornamental façades of exceptional delicacy of execution. The plates and figures give copious illustrations of the ground plans and present appearance of these tombs.

**SEPPHORIS.** — **A Hebrew Inscription in Mosaic.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1909, pp. 677-683 (2 figs.), C. CLERMONT-GANNEAU publishes a mosaic from Sapphoris, the ancient Diocaesarea, in Galilee. It consists of conventional patterns in black, white, and red, with a much injured Hebrew inscription in the middle. It dates from the third or fourth century A.D. and was probably part of the pavement of a synagogue. The writer discusses the text of the inscription.

## ASIA MINOR

**HITTITE MONUMENTS.** — In *S. Bibl. Arch.* XXXII, 1910, pp. 168-174 (6 pls.), G. DE JERPHANION describes four small Hittite monuments in various parts of Asia Minor, two of which have previously been published.

**AEOLIS.** — **An Unidentified Greek Town.** — An unidentified Greek town lying along an elevation on the south bank of the Pythicus, between Myrina and Aegae, has been visited by numerous archaeologists since 1881. A brief description, with plans and illustrations of the remaining walls, is given by A. CONZE in *Jb. Arch. I.* XXV, 1910, pp. 1-8. The ruins lie on two heights, each of which contains more than one rocky peak. These heights were occupied and fortified in the Hellenistic and Byzantine periods, but the Roman settlement was on the lower western slope and unfortified. The present inhabitants of the district live at Güsel Hissar, a few miles to the southwest.

**BOGHAZKEUI.** — **An Account of the Excavations.** — A brief illustrated report of the results of the excavations at Boghazkeui, exclusive of inscriptions, is given by O. PUCHSTEIN in *Arch. Anz.* 1909, cols. 489-526 (12

figs.). Although the site is at an important stage on the route from the Black Sea south into Syria, it has remained unused, save for an unpretentious village, since the great Hittite capital, contemporary with the Mycenaean civilization in Greece, was destroyed by fire; hence the main features of what then survived are easily traceable to-day. There is a very elaborate system of defence, with double and perhaps triple walls, set with towers and built on high, stone-faced embankments through which tunnels are cut for postern gates. These walls not only surround an extensive area of irregular surface, but run through it in various directions, dividing it into distinct regions which have their own elevations of rock for especial strength. An Oriental but individual type of temple is seen in the large sanctuary of the chief god, in one of the low-lying districts and in three smaller ones in the higher part. These all have a large court surrounded by rooms or separate dwellings, with

a gate of more than one story at one end and the temple proper at the other, each consisting of several apartments. A sleeping-room for the god, with stone platform for a couch, is a constant feature of these buildings. The large temple is enclosed by a vast system of store-houses for the property of the god, in some of which the pithoi remain sunk in the ground. The walls, which were burnt in the destruction of the city, consisted of a timber framework filled in with baked bricks, a structure which rested directly on the rough stone foundations in the smaller temples and upon massive *orthostatae* in the large one. Even the fortification walls were of this brick-and-timber construction in their upper part. Both the postern gates and the city gates, flanked by huge towers in the main fortifications, have a curious parabolic shape, due to the arched passages running at an oblique angle to the line of the walls. The huge stones



FIGURE 1.—HITTITE RELIEF AT BOGHAZKEUI.

which form the framing of the city gates are in one instance carved on the outside with a pair of fierce lions, and in another have on the inner side a young warrior in an attitude of command (Fig. 1), perhaps the portrait of the king who founded or at least fortified the city about 1400 B.C. Two deposits of cuneiform tablets have been found, inscribed in Babylonian and in the yet undeciphered national language, and are known to contain matter of great historical interest, besides treasure accounts and other such documents.

**CHAI-KENAR.**—**Prehistoric Figurines.**—In *Ann. Arch. Anthr.* II, 1909, pp. 145-148 (2 pls.), T. E. PEET publishes two prehistoric terra-cotta figurines from Chai-Kenar, twelve hours northwest of Adalia. They repre-

sent the upper part of the body of a woman. The features and arms are rudely indicated, and the ornamentation consists of V-shaped lines cut in and filled with a white substance. They are probably of neolithic date.

**CILICIA. — Hellenistic and Christian Remains near Seleucia.** — Some observations on the Hellenistic remains of Olba and early Christian remains at Meriamlik, two sites near Seleucia in Cilicia, were presented at the March (1909) meeting of the Berlin Archaeological Society by E. HERZFELD and S. GUYER. **Olba**, an inland site on the spurs of the Taurus, was the head of the pirate state of (western) Cilicia Tracheia in the two centuries between Alexander and the Roman conquest and the home of the family of priest-princes calling themselves Teucrids. The great temple of Zeus Olbius, built by Seleucus I, Nicator, and repaired or added to about 60–50 B.C., and at many times under the Roman emperors, is in a remarkable state of preservation, and is the most important monument in Cilicia. The capitals are examples of early Corinthian, comparable to those of the tholos at Epidaurus and the Alexandrian capitals of Miletus. The carving on a street gate is of great beauty. It shows both Greek and Roman forms of acanthus and others like Early Italian Renaissance. A temple of Tyche, of the first century A.D., seems to have the ground plan of a Tuscan temple such as is sometimes found in Syria. The building inscriptions and long lists of priests with native names are of great interest. **Meriamlik** was the home of the worship of St. Thekla, who succeeded in the fifth century A.D. to all the attributes and local honors of the virgin goddess Athena and her earlier predecessor, the nature goddess. The saint is known through the Acts of Paulus and Thekla, dating from about 200 A.D., and through two books by Basil, bishop of Seleucia about 450, who has given a complete picture not only of her worship but of the complex life of his city at that time. The earliest church, the apse of which is preserved, may date from the second century, but the great basilica was built by the Byzantine emperor Zeno, 474–491 A.D. A crypt or lower church under the basilica, with Greek Doric columns, consists of a number of rooms, some from the time of Zeno, and some probably pre-Constantinian. This crypt or cave is an important feature in the legends of the saint, and it may be the primitive place of Christian worship for the Seleucians. The finest monument here, however, is a smaller domed church of the fifth century, with basilica ground plan. It confirms Strzygowski's assertion of a pre-Justinian development of the domed basilica. Other points of great interest invite more thorough study of this region with excavation. (*Arch. Anz.* 1909, cols. 433–450; plans.)

**PERGAMON. — A Temple of Demeter.** — A great sanctuary and temple of Demeter has been discovered at Pergamon. The temple is known from inscriptions to have been erected about 262 B.C. in honor of Boa, the mother of the Attalid dynasty; and a vestibule was added to it in Roman times. Inside the sanctuary were altars of Hermes, Asclepius, Helios, Zeus, and other gods. There were also found fragments of a statue dedicated to Demeter, a relief representing the goddess standing near an altar holding a torch in her left hand, part of a statue of Asclepius, heads of Hermes and Eros, and four Roman portrait heads. (*Nation*, May 5, 1910, p. 468.)

**PHRYGIA. — Greek Inscriptions.** — In *Cl. R.* XXIV, 1910, pp. 76–81, W. M. CALDER discusses three inscriptions from Phrygia, one of which he

had already published in the London *Times* (*A.J.A.* XIV, p. 102). A second inscription reads *οἱ ἑορταζόμενοι ἐν τοῖς | Γούλλου γάμοις | ἀνέθεντο νεῖκην αὐτῷ*. It was found at Dorla cut by a sharp instrument on a rough slab, probably by one of the wedding guests.

**RHODES.**—**The Danish Excavations.**—In giving an account of the results of five years' work in Rhodes by the Danes, at the June (1909) meeting of the Berlin Archaeological Society, K. F. KINCH described the two chief monuments found at Lindus, viz. a ship's prow built of stones which was erected by the officers and crews of certain vessels engaged in a naval war in the middle of the third century B.C., and a rock-cut grave relief representing the scene buildings of a theatre with four inscribed stelae standing on the podium or stage; date about 200 B.C. A small town which existed only about one hundred years, 650–550 B.C., has been excavated at Vrulia, on the southern coast. It lies on a peninsula which was fortified by a single line of wall across the tongue on the land side. A sanctuary found outside the wall resembles the shrine excavated at Cnossus by Dr. Evans. In the necropolis at the foot of the same hill there were found forty-three children's burials in clay jars and thirty-three burials of adults, the latter with one exception being cremations. (*Arch. Anz.* 1909, cols. 570–572.)

**SARDIS.**—**Proposed Excavations.**—The Turkish government has granted a *firman* to the Princeton Syrian Expedition for the excavation of the ruins of Sardis. (*Class. Jour.* V, 1910, pp. 137–138.) The work, under the direction of Professor Howard Crosby Butler, has begun. A preliminary report will appear in the next number of this JOURNAL.

## GREECE

**AETOLIA AND ACARNANIA.**—**Excavations in 1908.**—No new excavations were undertaken in the enclosure of the temple of Apollo at Thermon, as questions concerning the expropriation of the land still remained to be settled. At **Kryo Nero**, three hours west of Thermon, the temple of Aphrodite Syria was found. Ten inscriptions of the second century B.C. have to do with the manumission of slaves. This temple was sometimes called the "temple of the Syrian Aphrodite in Phistyon," and the remains near by known as "Palaiokastros" may now be identified with the ancient town of Phistyon. At **Calydon** architectural fragments of the temple of Artemis Laphria were found. Inscriptions of the third and second centuries B.C. confirm the name. Remains of a tower of Mycenaean date were also discovered. A tomb yielded some gold ornaments. Other tombs of no particular importance were opened on various sites. (*G. SOTE-RIADES, Πρακτικά* for 1908, pp. 95–100.)

**ARGOS.**—**Inscriptions.**—In *B.C.H.* XXXIII, 1909, pp. 445–466, W. VOLLGRAFF publishes twenty-five inscriptions found at Argos. No. 22 is a fragment from the account of the adventures of people who had consulted the oracle of the Pythian Apollo; it is to be compared with the stelae commemorating cures at the Asclepieum at Epidaurus. No. 25 is apparently part of a report of sessions of the Boulé at Argos in the Roman period.

**ATHENS.**—**A New Marine Inscription.**—In *Ath. Mitt.* XXXV, 1910, pp. 37–60 (fig.), J. SUNDWALL publishes a new marine inscription set

up on the Acropolis, which contains a list of indebted trierarchs. It is to be dated in 365/4 B.C. (Ol. 103, 4). Most of the marine inscriptions down to the time of the reforms introduced after the battle of Chaeronea belong to the fourth year of an Olympiad. It is, therefore, probable that these records were inscribed on stone once in four years. The dating of the exceptions can be revised to fit this theory: *I.G.* II, 789 B, Ol. 101, 4; 794, Ol. 105, 4; 803, Ol. 109, 4; 804, Ol. 111, 4.

**The Restoration of the Erechtheum.**—In *Πρακτικά* for 1908, pp. 224–226 (pl. with 5 figs.), N. M. BALANOS reports the completion of the restoration of the Erechtheum, which has been carried on from time to time since 1838. In the porch of the Caryatids some of the stones of the foundation were replaced by blocks of Piraic limestone; several ancient pieces of the parapet and moulding were put back in place; an iron beam supported by iron rods was put in above the Caryatids, so that they no longer support any weight; the modern block of the architrave inserted in 1844 was replaced by the ancient pieces which have since been found; and finally four *lacunaria*, one of which had been broken into five pieces, were put in place. Some ancient pieces of marble were restored to their places in the doorway leading from the porch of the Caryatids; and the “well of Poseidon” was cleaned and, as far as possible, given its ancient appearance.

**COLONUS.**—**Recent Discoveries.**—I. N. SVORONOS, while investigating the topography of the hill of Colonus Hippius, has discovered the “chasm” in the sanctuary of the Erinyes in which the scene of Sophocles’s *Oedipus Coloneus* is laid. The chasm, which is 15 m. in depth, was situated below the foundations of a small modern house on the ancient road from Thebes. The chief landmark of Colonus having once been identified, the other precincts mentioned by ancient writers were discovered without difficulty. It appears that Sophocles was topographically correct in all his descriptions of places in the *Oedipus*. Thus the altar of Poseidon and the Plutonium were found to answer exactly to the descriptions given in the drama. Moreover, it was possible to establish the site of the Academy. This led to the discovery of the boundary of the road leading from Athens to the Academy, on which were situated the tombs of distinguished historical personages of Athens. (*Nation*, May 5, 1910, p. 468.) In *Τὸ ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἐθνικὸν Μουσεῖον*, I. N. SVORONOS publishes three plates (123–125) and a full account of these discoveries.

**CORINTH.**—**Mould of a Bust of the Athena Parthenos.**—At a recent meeting of the American School at Athens, D. M. ROBINSON described a mould for making terra-cotta statuettes, which was found at Corinth and represents the bust of the Athena Parthenos. The type is instructive as giving details of the ornaments on the helmet, supplementing the evidence of the gold medallions from Kertch. The mould is probably of Hellenistic date. (*Cl. R.* XXIV, 1910, p. 100.)

**DELOS.**—**New Inscriptions.**—In *B.C.H.* XXXIII, 1909, pp. 472–522 (pl.), P. ROUSSEL and J. HATZFELD publish fifty-four inscriptions found at Delos in the years 1905–1908. A note on No. 19 is added by Hatzfeld, pp. 522–525.

**EUBOEA.**—**Excavations in 1908.**—In *Πρακτικά* for 1908, pp. 101–113 (5 pls.; 9 figs.), G. A. PAPABASILEIOU reports upon the excavations in Euboea in 1908. At **Platanistos**, near the ancient Carystus, the rectangular

building supposed by Bursian to be the Posideum of Strabo was uncovered. It is divided into two large rooms, the eastern one being 65.45 m. long and 40 m. wide, and the western, 40.70 m. long and 35.75 m. wide. The eastern part is older than the western. This was not a temple, but probably a guard-house, and the oldest part was erected before the Persian wars. An inscription carved on the long wall he restores thus: [Η]ελλε[ν]ι[κ]ῶ[ν] | [μεδίσαν-  
τας Κα]ρυστίος | ἐπιμορ[έ]σατο. It is, therefore, not the Posideum, which must be sought on a promontory to the right as one approaches Geraestus. At **Carystus** remains of a square Roman building having on each side seven columns with Ionic bases were excavated. It dates from the time of the Antonines, and may have been a temple of Apollo and Artemis. Near **Vromousa** five tombs were opened, one of which belonged to a little girl and contained two dolls, a small silver ring, and fourteen little pitchers and dishes of various kinds.

**NAXOS.**—**Excavations in 1908.**—During the year 1908 excavations were carried on in different parts of the island of Naxos. On the site of the temple near the sea parts of four more Doric columns were found. Tombs were opened in various places, the most important of which was a beehive tomb near **Komiake**. It was in a good state of preservation, but had been plundered in antiquity. Its diameter was 3.40 m. and its height 2.60 m. It had a small dromos closed by a wall 1.10 m. from the chamber. No bones were found in it and only a few fragments of undecorated pottery. At the small Mycenaean acropolis at **Kastraki** a wall of unworked stones was partially excavated and vase fragments discovered, but the work on this site was not completed. (K. STEPHANOS, *Πρακτικά* for 1908, pp. 114–117.)

**SICYON.**—**New Inscriptions.**—In *Πρακτικά* for 1908, pp. 145–152, A. S. ARVANITOPOULLOS publishes six new inscriptions from Sicyon, one of which is Latin. It reads, *C. Julio Aug(us)ti L(iberto) Epagatho Ithacus amicus*. Remains of funeral monuments show that the road from Corinth lay near the sea and followed the direction of the modern highway. The writer thinks he has found evidence to confirm his theory that Sicyonian artists worked at Pagasae.

**THESSALY.**—**Excavations in 1908.**—In *Πρακτικά* for 1908, pp. 152–223 (8 figs.), A. S. ARVANITOPOULLOS reports the results of his excavations in Thessaly in 1908. A hill called **Palaiokklesi**, not far from Zerelia, proved to be a small prehistoric site. Remains of a small temple of the fourth or third century B.C. were found upon it. At **Phthiotic Thebes** important excavations were conducted on the citadel. In the third, i.e. Greek, stratum remains of a temple 9.36 m. by 11.45 m. were found. It was probably distyle in antis, with the lower courses of stone and the upper part of sundried brick. It was partly built of materials from an earlier temple of similar character which stood on the same site. A broken tile with the letters ΟΑΙ, which the writer restores as [ΙΙ]ολι[άδος], seems to prove that this was the temple of Athena Polias. Hundreds of bronze rings, bracelets, and cooking utensils, as well as figures of terra-cotta, Corinthian vases, and gold and silver ornaments, belong to the older temple and date from the eighth century B.C. and later. Below this was a prehistoric stratum distinguished by hand-made vessels and a complete lack of objects of metal. Four subdivisions may be distinguished, the oldest dating from about 2500 B.C. At **Pagasae** nine towers were carefully examined and new stelae

and fragments found (see *A.J.A.* XIV, p. 109). Near the temple and stoa are remains of large buildings which probably indicate the site of the market-place. Mycenaean remains have also been found at Pagasae.

**Excavations in 1909.**—In *Ann. Arch. Anthr.* II, 1909, pp. 149–158 (6 pls.), A. J. B. WACE and M. S. THOMPSON report upon their excavations in Thessaly in 1909. At the mound of **Palaiomylos**, half an hour west of Lianokladi, three clearly marked strata were found. In the first was fine hand-made pottery with red designs on a white ground. The pattern consisted of waved and curved lines almost concealing the background, and thus differs from the ware of Sesklo and Dimini. In the second stratum was hand-made pottery like the black lustre ware of the second stratum of Orchomenus. In the third stratum a type of ware not previously known came to light. It was hand-made, with geometric patterns in black on red. A three-roomed house was excavated, containing fragments of “Minyan” ware. No metal objects were found on the site. At **Tsani Magoula**, three quarters of an hour east of Sophades, eight successive settlements were found, one above the other. The chronological sequence of the pottery was: polished red ware; red on white ware, with both solid and linear patterns; black on red ware; three color ware; gray on gray ware; black lustre ware; coarse wares; encrusted ware; and late gray ware. The different kinds often extend over several periods. Thus, the polished red ware was found in the first four settlements, and the coarse wares from the third to the eighth settlement. The site was probably first settled about 2500 B.C. and was occupied until about 1100 B.C., when the eighth settlement came to an end.

**SKOTOUSA.**—**Prehistoric Finds.**—In *Ath. Mitt.* XXXV, 1910, pp. 61–64 (3 figs.), N. I. GIANNOPOULOS describes objects of the Stone Age found on a hill near Skotousa in Thessaly.

## ITALY

**RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN ITALY.**—In the London *Times* of March 26, A. ASHBY of the British School in Rome gives an interesting summary of recent archaeological research in Italy. In the Roman Forum the work is still going on slowly. The excavation of the Basilica Aemilia is continued; the prehistoric necropolis has been almost entirely filled in, and the Republican house near the Arch of Titus has been completely cleared. On the Palatine researches are carried on under the foundations of the eastern portion of the house of Livia. In the course of building operations within and without the city walls of Rome various finds of interest have been made, such as the discovery in the Villa Patrizi of the fragments of the base of a white marble candelabrum decorated with small niches containing statuettes; of a fine portrait bust of the first century A.D. outside the Porta Portese; and of several fragments of sculptures which adorned a peristyle found within the area of the Gardens of Sallust. On the site of the former Villa Spithoever a fine stretch of the wall which enclosed the city of Rome in the fifth (?) century B.C. has recently been fully exposed to view (see p. 378). It is built of slabs of gray-green tufa, about 10 inches in height and 20 inches in length and width, and is certainly earlier than the so-called Servian Wall. The excavations at Ostia are being continued. A considerable portion of the city has been examined; a street leading to

the theatre, with a portico on its west side, has been cleared; of the objects discovered the most important is a fine statue of a lady of the Imperial house, with the attributes of Ceres, probably dating from the reign of Hadrian. On the property of the King of Italy near by was discovered one of the three public baths which Pliny the Younger mentions as existing. North of Rome, at Ferento, near Viterbo, ancient baths and the interior of the theatre have been cleared; in the former a number of Roman inscriptions came to light. Pre-Roman tombs were discovered at Terni, Pavia, Este, near Padua, and at Belmonte and Fermo, in Picenum. At Pompeii a certain amount of work has been done, including the excavation of a pre-Roman necropolis, and much attention has been devoted to the restoration and preservation of the houses discovered in 1902-05. (*Nation*, April 14, 1910, pp. 386-387.)

**CAMARINA.**—**Excavations in 1909.**—Earlier excavations of the necropolis at Camarina were described in *Not. Scav.* 1907, pp. 484 ff. (*A.J.A.* XII, 1908, p. 368). To the number of tombs then investigated 147 more were added in 1909, making a grand total of 1643. None of the later number were of great interest. The lower half of a female statue clad in a *peplos*, and a female head in terra-cotta wearing the *modius*, are pictured and described by P. ORSI in *Not. Scav.* 1909, pp. 379-382 (3 figs.). Both fragments are of the fifth century B.C.

**FLORIDIA.**—**Siculan Tombs.**—In March, 1909, three tombs of the Siculan period were opened at Floridia, Sicily. They had already been



FIGURE 2.—TABLET FROM LOCRI.



FIGURE 3.—TABLET FROM LOCRI.

violated, probably during the Greek occupation; but one of them yielded a vase of the inkstand shape and of Mycenaean decoration of the third period. P. ORSI assigns the tombs to the end of the second period, which he would date conservatively between the fourteenth and tenth centuries B.C. (*Not. Scav.* 1909, pp. 374-378; 5 figs.)

**LOCRI EPIZEPHYRII.**—**The Excavations of 1908.**—In *Boll. Arte*,



III, 1909, pp. 406-428 (27 figs.); 463-482 (25 figs.), P. ORSI describes the results of his third campaign at Locri Epizephyrii, April to June, 1908 (see *A.J.A.* XIV, p. 244). Below the hill at Mannella are two walls, one 110 m. long beside the river; and the other, 4 to 7 m. from it, serving as a protection against landslides. Within the space between these walls a great mass of ancient remains was found. The different objects date from the middle of the seventh to the middle of the fifth century B.C. They were not lying in chronological order, but promiscuously. The most numerous and most important of them were terra-cotta tablets which vary in size from 26 by 22 cm. to 26.5 by 24.5 cm., and from 5 to 8 cm. in thickness. The designs were stamped, but as no vestige of a mould was discovered the writer concludes that they were not made on the site. Many still preserve traces of color. They may be divided into eight general groups: 1. offerings to a chthonian deity (Fig. 2); 2. offerings to other divinities (Fig. 3); 3. a



FIGURE 4. — TABLET FROM LOCRI.

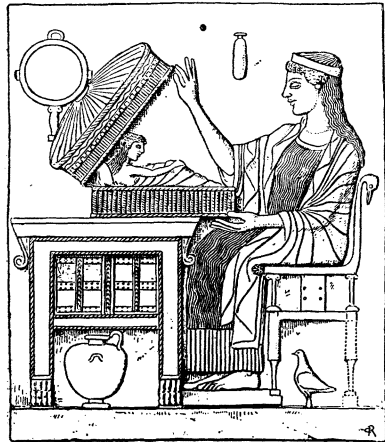


FIGURE 5. — TABLET FROM LOCRI.

procession or dance with offerings; 4. toilet scenes; 5. the abduction of a maiden (Fig. 4); 6. the mystic chest with an infant (Fig. 5); 7. picking fruit; 8. miscellaneous. There are many varying types in the different groups. The figurines found, representing men, birds, and animals, were not important. A great number of vases of local make came to light, an especially common type being a small scyphus with bands in imitation of Corinthian vases. Italo-Corinthian vases were common, but only two of bucchero ware were discovered. A fragment of a red-figured Attic cylix was inscribed ΓΑΝΦΑΙΟΣ ΕΓΓΟΙΕΣΕΝ, but in general the sherds of Attic vases were unimportant. A few finds of ivories and bronzes were also made. The writer believes that a sanctuary of Persephone or Demeter existed here in early times, and that it reached the height of its prosperity in the sixth century B.C. In *Philologus*, LXIX, 1910, pp. 114-125, W. A. OLDFATHER discusses the significance of the tablets for the cults of the town, and concludes that they came from some temple on the acropolis probably rebuilt about the middle of the fifth century B.C.

**The Excavations of 1909.** — P. ORSI describes in *Not. Scav.* 1909, pp. 319-326 (6 figs.), the campaign of 1909. Chief among the discoveries were:

a series of chamber-tombs excavated in the living rock, resembling the Siceliot type of Sicily, and yielding some interesting articles of bronze (*fibulae* of most archaic type); a sanctuary of Persephone, with remains of an inscribed *labrum* of marble; a small sanctuary of Athena; a necropolis of the archaic and Hellenistic periods; a *cippus* for a votive offering with the inscription ΤΕΙ ΘΕΟΙ ΔΕΚΑΘ ΚΛΕΑΙΝΕΤΟΞ ΝΙΚΟΜΑΧΟΥ; and two large bronze stamps, of two lines each, with the inscriptions C FLAVII CORINTHI and Q · AMBIVI · FIRMI ·. ORSI ascribes the former stamp to the Flavian era, the latter to a later date.

**MINEO.** — **Recent Discoveries.** — Signs of the existence of the ancient necropolis of Mineo, Sicily, were found in the discovery of a tomb of the third century B.C., which yielded among other articles a cylindrical mortuary urn of lead with decorative pattern, a covered saucepan, a bowl, and a covered casket, perhaps a jewel-box, of bronze. (P. ORSI, *Not. Scav.* 1909, pp. 383-386; 4 figs.)

**OSTIA.** — **Excavations in 1908-1909.** — A plan of the excavations at Ostia in 1908-09 is given with explanatory notes by D. VAGLIERI in *Not. Scav.* 1909, pp. 411-412. During the autumn of 1909 excavations were carried on in the tombs between the road of the tombs and the highway that is now recognized as the *Via Ostiensis*. A sarcophagus with an inscription by her mother to a 24-year-old Iulia Benéria disclosed the young woman's skeleton, and between its thighs that of an infant (*Not. Scav.* 1910, pp. 11-12; ill.). VAGLIERI suggests the possibility that the woman was buried in a cataleptic state, and gave birth to the infant in the tomb (but the skeleton of the woman appears in the photograph to be resting in a perfectly undisturbed attitude). A long inscription to C. Domitius Hermogenes makes possible the accurate restoration of its mate (*C.I.L.* XV, 3353). A metrical Greek inscription deserves mention (*ibid.* p. 15). The site of the looked-for city gate has been determined, and a portion of its inscription found, commemorating a restoration by P. Clodius Pulcher (*ibid.* p. 30). Excavations were continued along the Via del Teatro and Via Ostiensis, disclosing, among other less important fragments, a base erected by Glabrio, patron of the colony, to Salus Augusti (*ibid.* pp. 58-72; 10 figs.).

**Epigraphic Gleanings.** — In *Mél. Arch. Hist.* XXIX, 1909, pp. 341-364 (pl.), J. CARCOPINO publishes seven inscriptions on stone, nine brick-stamps, and a number of marks on *dolia*, all found at Ostia and Porto. One inscription in Porto found on Monte Giulio reads, *Silva*]n[o] sa[cr(um)]; | *P(ublius)* *Luscius R[...]*anus sacerdos | *Dei Liber*[i]s patris | *Bonadiensium* | *Silvano Sancto*, | cui magnas gratias a]go conducto aucupiorum. The word *Bonadiensium* may refer to sectaries of the Bona Dea, who may then have been associated with Silvanus and Liber, but the reference is more probably to a vicus in Rome. The dedicator probably hired the fowling privileges of some of the marshy land in the neighborhood. The temple of Bacchus-Liber was on the eastern mole, and the inscription was found not far away. The inscription *C.I.L.* XIV, 325, has been found again. A graffito published by Lanciani (*Not. Scav.* 1889, p. 81): *C. Licinius Cho? Felix* | .... omnibus suo · | curis feliciter, is found to read: *Nonna omnibus succ[ur]is feliciter VII*. The numeral may belong to another graffito. Remains of a building, perhaps a bath, were found on the property of Prince Giovanni Torlonia, at Porto. The marks on the *dolia* found in an ancient cellar south of the

*Carone del Sole* in 1902 indicate an average of 33 *amphorae* per *dolium*, and for the entire cellar about 726 *amphorae* (190 hectolitres, 57 litres).

**PALESTRINA. — A Fragment of Sulla's Mosaic.** — O. MARUCCHI, continuing in *B. Com. Rom.* XXXVII, 1909, pp. 66-74 (pl.), his studies of Praeneste and the Temple of Fortune, has discovered, he believes, a fragment of Sulla's well-known mosaic (*lithostroton*).

**PADUA. — Discovery of Egyptian Pottery.** — Professor Moschetti has recently found at Padua some late Roman unglazed vases and with them portions of a large vessel of Egyptian manufacture. The latter belongs to a kind of ware usually having a white body and a dark blue glaze outside and a light blue inside. The Roman vases serve to date the Egyptian. Other examples of this ware have been found on the Esquiline in Rome, and a few pieces from an unknown source are in the museum at Naples. It is found in abundance in Egypt. (*Athen.* June 4, 1910, pp. 680-681.)

**POLLA. — The Tomb of C. Utianus Rufus.** — A large monumental tomb at Polla, Lucania, erected to the memory of C. Utianus Rufus (first century A.D.) is described by V. SPINAZZOLA, who also discusses the family connections of the decedent, and the identification of Polla with the ancient Forum Popilii. (*Not. Scav.* 1910, pp. 73-86; 5 figs.)

**REGGIO CALABRIA. — Hellenistic Graves.** — Eight graves, of two different types, discovered at Reggio Calabria in May, 1908, are described by P. ORSI, in *Not. Scav.* 1909, pp. 314-318 (6 figs.). Five were framed of tiles for the sides and also for the gable roof; three were rectangular chambers formed with tiles laid as in a wall, which were continued into a well-made barrel vaulting. The furnishings were poor and of late date.

**ROME. — A Piece of Ancient Wall.** — Excavation for new buildings on land formerly belonging to the Villa Spithoever has led to the uncovering of an imposing stretch of very ancient wall parallel to the Via Piemonte at the upper end of the Via S. Nicola da Tolentino. It is admirably preserved, 35.2 m. in length, 3.3 m. in average height. (G. GATTI, *B. Com. Rom.* XXXVII, 1909, pp. 119-121.)

**Excavations in the Piazza Dante.** — Excavations for the Postal Savings Bank have brought to light in the Piazza Dante, among other remains, a large edifice, an apsidal hall with frescoes on a white ground. (G. GATTI, *B. Com. Rom.* XXXVII, 1909, pp. 290-292; pl.)

**Excavations at the Church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo.** — Excavations of the Roman house underlying the church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo have been resumed. A large apartment, apparently a nymphaeum, has frescoes of the second or third century A.D. — a marriage of Peleus and Thetis or a scene from the myth of *Venus Marina* — coated over with white, probably under Christian auspices in the fourth century. O. MARUCCHI sees in this an important confirmation of the traditions regarding this house. (*B. Com. Rom.* XXXVII, 1909, pp. 122-123.)

**Excavations near the Porta Pia.** — In the course of excavations for the general offices of the state railways outside Porta Pia (Villa Patrizi) a section of the Via Nomentana has been unearthed, showing the usual polygonal blocks of basalt; also some remains of tombs, leaden pipes, etc.; also fragments of sculpture, including the fountain figure of a nude Ethiopian, feet in air, squirting the water from his half-opened mouth; further archi-

tectural bits, lamps, etc., and inscriptions. (G. GATTI, *B. Com. Rom.* XXXVII, 1909, pp. 132-139.)

**A Cippus near the Porta Salaria.** — A fifth cippus of Claudius's delimitation of the pomerium has been found in the Via Tevere, outside the Porta Salaria. It bears the serial number CIIIX and, of course, the Claudian orthography AMPLIAVIT . TERMINAVITQ. (G. GATTI, *B. Com. Rom.* XXXVII, 1909, pp. 130-132.) A small fragment of another cippus has also come to light near the Porta Maggiore (*ibid.* p. 132).

**Steps of the Claudium.** — Excavations about the base of the Caelian Hill at Rome in the neighborhood of the portico and temple of Claudius have disclosed eight steps, apparently belonging to a great staircase, or ramp, that led to the building from the valley below. (*Not. Scav.* 1909, p. 407.)

**An Acquisition of the Museo di Villa Giulia.** — The Museo di Villa Giulia has recently acquired a large Etruscan sarcophagus of nenfro adorned on all four sides with reliefs. The cover, belonging to another sarcophagus, has a reclining male figure upon it and an inscription along the edge. (*Boll. Arte*, IV, 1910, p. 79.)

**A Medicus Veterinarius.** — Some new inscriptions from the Roman antiquity shops are published by M. BANG in *Röm. Mitt.* XXIV, 1909, pp. 170-174. The most interesting presents for the first time a *medicus veterinarius* of a praetorian cohort.

**SALAPIA.** — **Sepulchral Stele of Geometric Style.** — In *Rend. Acc. Lincei*, XVIII, 1909, pp. 407-417 (pl.; 2 figs.), L. MARIANI describes a sepulchral stele found at Salpi, the ancient Salapia. The face is decorated with rhomboidal meander patterns, in the centre of which is a square, where we see represented a fibula and a complicated pendant, personal ornaments of the dead. These, which are of late iron-age type, as well as the geometric decoration of the stone, lead the author to place it between the eighth and fourth centuries B.C.

**SARDARA.** — **Necropolis of Roman Date.** — A series of graves containing modest furnishings of local ware was recently excavated near Sardara, Sardinia. The bodies were buried with the heads to the west and the feet to the east. The bronze coins were for the most part laid upon the breast of the corpses and belonged to Augustus, Hadrian, Caracalla, and Julia Domna. (A. TARAMELLI, *Not. Scav.* 1909, pp. 332-335.)

**SERRI.** — **Recent Excavations.** — The excavation on the site of the pre-Roman city on the height of S. Vittoria at Serri, Sardinia, has brought to light imposing remains of a sacred area with various edifices, among them a well, or cistern. The temple recalls certain characteristics of the prehistoric Sardinian tomb. Two rude bronze statuettes found on the site are of especial interest. One, of type not unknown, represents a standing headman, clad in corslet and mantle. With his left hand he grasps his commander's staff; his right is raised in the attitude of prayer. The other statuette is unique. It represents a seated woman who holds in her lap an ithyphallic infant and raises her right hand in invocation. The character of the civilization to which these objects belonged is also somewhat discussed by A. TARAMELLI, *Not. Scav.* 1909, pp. 412-423.

**SOVANA.** — **Two Etruscan Lead Figures.** — In *Ausonia*, IV, 1910, pp. 31-39 (9 figs.), B. NOGARA publishes two lead figures found in an Etruscan chamber tomb near Sovana. One represents a nude man stand-

ing with his weight on his left leg and his right leg slightly advanced. It is 18 cm. high. The other, 16 cm. high, represents a nude woman standing with her weight on her right leg and with the left slightly behind. Both have their hands folded behind their backs. On the male figure is the inscription *zer . . . | cecnas*; and on the female, *velia | satnea*. They date from the fourth century B.C., although the vases found with them prove that the tomb dates from the sixth or seventh century B.C. *Ibid.* pp. 39-47 (5 figs.), L. MARIANI argues that these figures are *defixiones*, put into the tomb at a late date to restrain the spirits of the dead. A lead torso in the National Museum in Rome, inscribed *Titus Tregelo Celsus*, and a bronze statuette and part of a second at Rettimo were used for the same purpose. He also compares the small lead figures found at Tell Sandahannah, Syria.

**SYRACUSE. — Recent Excavations.** — Excavations conducted during the two years 1907-09 are described at length by P. ORSI in *Not. Scav.* 1909, pp. 337-374 (29 figs.). They embraced the fort Euryalus, the theatre (where a piece, probably unique, of the decorative architecture of the building was found), the temple of Athena (where an architectural bit of much earlier age was discovered), and extensive explorations in the catacombs of S. Giovanni and in certain Christian *hypogaea* in the Cappuccini region, which yielded many lamps.

**TERLIZZI. — Neolithic Remains.** — A neolithic settlement at Monteverde, near Terlizzi, Apulia, has yielded striking specimens, particularly of earthenware, which are described at length by A. Mosso and F. SAMARELLI in *Not. Scav.* 1910, pp. 33-52 (29 figs.).

**TERMINI IMERESE. — An Ancient Amphitheatre.** — Remains of an ancient amphitheatre were uncovered at Termini Imerese, Sicily, in September, 1908, by A. SALINAS, who describes them briefly in *Not. Scav.* 1909, pp. 330 f.

**TERRANOVA. — Recent Excavations.** — Further exploration of the archaic temple at Terranova, near Gela in Sicily (cf. *Not. Scav.* 1907, pp. 38 ff.; *A.J.A.* XII, 1908, p. 108), has yielded nothing of importance, further than to establish the conjecture that the east front of the temple was decorated with figures in painted terra-cotta. The excavation of seventy-one tombs of the necropolis of the sixth century B.C. was similarly without fruit, ancient plunderers having anticipated the modern. (P. ORSI, *Not. Scav.* 1909, p. 382.)

## SPAIN

**AMPURIAS. — A Terra-cotta Statuette of Demeter.** — In *R. Ét. Anc.* XII, 1910, pp. 152-153 (pl.), P. PARIS publishes a terra-cotta statuette, 16.5 cm. high, recently found at Ampurias. It represents Demeter standing and holding a pig by the leg with her right hand, but it is broken off at the knees. It is of Greek workmanship in the style of the fifth century B.C.

**NUMANTIA. — The Excavations of 1909.** — The fifth campaign of excavations around Numantia (1909) was marked by the preparation of exact topographical maps and plans of the entire region and of the several parts, and by the discovery of the camp of Q. Fulvius Nobilior, dating from the first year of the war, 153 B.C. (Appian, *Iber.* 46). It is admirably situated on the brow of a hill, 6 km. to the east of the city and near the village of Renieblas. Owing to local conditions the walls of native limestone,

mostly in huge blocks, have suffered little by time, and very little digging was necessary to disclose the entire ground plan. The orientation shows that the camp was laid out in the latter part of August. The prevailing unit for large sections such as the praetoria is the *actus* of 120 feet, instead of the 100-foot unit of Polybius and of the Scipionian forts in the neighborhood. The latter show the Greek decimal system prevailing over the earlier Latin duodecimal. The barracks provide for one legion only of the two which constituted a consular army, the *Volcanalia*; for more than half the army had been destroyed in the battle of August 23. A much larger camp was later built, or at least fortified, on the same site, taking in part of the same ground. It has not as yet been possible to identify this, the tempting ascription to Mancinus, 137 B.C., proving untenable. The single finds are not numerous, but include some interesting types of weapons, besides other metal objects and coins. The missing seventh fort in the northwest corner of Scipio's enclosing line has been found and will be excavated in the next campaign, together with the important parts of Nobilior's camp. (A. SCHULTEN, *Arch. Anz.* 1909, cols. 526-548; 10 figs.)

## FRANCE

**ALESIA.** — **The Excavations of 1909 on Mont Auxois.** — The excavations at Alesia in 1909 were carried on at four places on Mont Auxois. 1. In the space between the *cavea* of the theatre and the road to the south a semicircular wall, 0.65 m. thick, was found following the line of the theatre. At a later time cross walls, the purpose of which is not yet clear, were built. 2. At the forum many broken marble slabs were found and a much weathered female head with the hair decorated with three large flowers. 3. In the region south of the theatre many houses were uncovered which were found to have cellars. This is very unusual in Roman houses. The stairways with five, six, or seven steps were usually still in place. Many wells were also found, but what purpose they served is uncertain. In them were found bronze vessels and moulds for their manufacture. 4. The region lying to the east of this seems to have been destroyed in late Gallo-Roman times and to have been used as a cemetery. Provision has been made for preserving the buildings already excavated. (J. TOUTAIN, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 139-151; 3 figs.)

**ARLES.** — **The Roman Circus.** — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1909, pp. 300-305 (3 figs.), A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE calls attention to the fact that in excavating at Arles for the canal from Marseilles to the Rhone workmen uncovered a small portion of the ancient circus. The site has long been known, but not the details of the structure. A marble sarcophagus was also found.

**An Inscription of the Third Century.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 106-107, R. CAGNAT records a dedication to a certain M. Aur. Priscus recently found at Arles. He is described as *frumentarius*, *canalicularius*, *ostiarus*, and *primiscrinus* of the praetorian camp. This is the first mention of the last two offices. The inscription dates from the third century A.D.

**DORDOGNE.** — **Skeletons of the Mousterian Period.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1909, pp. 797-806 (3 figs.), Drs. CAPITAN and PEYRONY give an account of their discovery of human remains of the Mousterian period at

two sites in Dordogne. At **Pech de l'Aze** the skull of a child was found; and at **La Ferrassie** the complete skeleton of a man. With great care the latter was removed entire to the laboratory. Three flat stones and some bones which showed marks of pounding were found with it.

**FRAILLICOURT.** — **Roman Remains.** — In *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* III, 1910, pp. 19-22 (3 figs.), E. KRÜGER translates a paper by Jules Carlier which appeared in the *Revue Historique Ardennaise*, 1908. The writer discusses especially a glass cup found with other objects in a small terra-cotta sarcophagus, accidentally discovered near Fraillicourt (Ardennes). The cup is of white glass decorated with thick, polychrome painting, representing birds, caterpillars, and plant decoration. The cup dates from the first century A.D.

**GRENOBLE.** — **A Roman Altar.** — The museum at Grenoble has recently acquired a Roman altar from Valette to which an ancient head of Mercury had been attached in modern times. (H. FERRAND, *R. Ét. Anc.* XII, 1909, pp. 78-80; 2 figs.)

**HAUTE LOIRE.** — **Recent Discoveries.** — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1909, pp. 332-334, U. ROUCHON reports two recent discoveries in Haute Loire. At **Bas-en-Basset** an inundation of the Loire revealed part of a Roman road. Excavations in the vicinity brought to light fragments of polychrome pottery, on one of which a woman appears carrying an amphora on her head. At **Grangeneuve**, commune of Lapte, a farmer found a jar containing about two hundred gold coins. They are Gallic imitations of the Macedonian stater and are of great purity, varying in weight from 8.50 gr. to 8.80 gr. Some of the best specimens have been acquired by the Musée Crozatier at Le Puy. *Ibid.* p. 334, H. DE LA TOUR shows that the hoard contained no type that was absolutely new, and that the coins fall into two series. The older are heavier and much less numerous than the later coins, which are the handsomer.

**HYÈRES.** — **The Genius of Olbia.** — In *R. Ét. Anc.* XII, 1910, pp. 73-77 (plan; fig.), H. DE GÉRIN-RICARD publishes a statue base of marble found at Hyères in October, 1909, and dating from the second or third century A.D. Only the feet remain, beside which is part of a tree trunk with a serpent coiled about it. The plinth is inscribed *Genio vicinae castellanæ Olbiensium L. Rupil(i)us Iacchus d. d. c. s.* The monument is important as showing that even a small town in Gaul had a Genius of its own. The Mæsiliote colony of Olbia must be located near Hyères. Cf. *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1909, pp. 343-347.

**LA TURBIE.** — **The Trophy of Augustus.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 76-87 (3 figs.) JEAN-CAMILLE FORMIGÉ gives the results of his excavations made in 1905-1909 about the trophy of Augustus at La Turbie above Monaco. It was erected in the year 5 B.C. to commemorate the victory of Augustus over the people of the Alps. Pliny (*N.H.* III, 24) preserves the inscription. The monument consisted of a square platform, 37.80 m. on each side, above which were three steps forming a basement 34 m. square. The stones are fastened together by iron clamps one of which bears the inscription AVGVS and another A/. The second story is square, measuring 27.10 m. on each side. Traces of four stairways were found in it. The third story consisted of a circular wall 18.05 m. in diameter outside of which were placed twenty-four columns. In the intercolumniations were trophies and statues alternating. The columns rest on a base, but have Doric

capitals of marble and a Doric frieze. The metopes were decorated with bulls' heads, prows of ships, cuirasses, etc. Above all stood a statue of Augustus. The height of the monument was 46.10 m. It was thus the largest Roman trophy known. *Ibid.* pp. 94-95, M. DIEULAFOY argues that the architect took as the basis for his design the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus.

**MARQUAY.**—**Wall Sculptures of the Magdalenian Epoch.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 16-20, G. LALANNE gives a brief account of wall sculptures of the Magdalenian epoch recently found by him in a rock shelter in the commune of Marquay (Dordogne). Carved bones, one with a reindeer head and another a horse's head, were found near the hearth; but on the walls of a gallery, in high relief, were a reindeer (1.90 m. long), a bison (1.40 m. long), and a horse (2.15 m. long). Above the horse were the heads of two wild goats, one biting the ear of the other. Behind the horse appeared the head and neck of a smaller horse. Another group consisted of a large horse, above which was an ox with head hollowed out, and below, a bison. Finally, there was a third horse. A block which had fallen from the roof had a bison in outline. These sculptures can be dated with certainty.

**MONTLAURÈS.**—**The Excavations of 1908.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1909, pp. 981-995 (2 figs.), E. POTTIER reports upon the excavations made in 1908 by H. Rouzaud and himself at Montlaurès. The site was not a necropolis, as had been supposed, but a large settlement, and remains of dwellings utensils, arms, toilet articles, pottery, and coins were found. Most of the coins bear the legend NERENCN, which probably stands for *Nerencoinon*, that is, money of the people of Naro, which was the ancient name of Narbo. The pottery is most important and consists 1. of crude vases of local manufacture; 2. the so-called "Iberian" pottery, decorated with concentric circles, wavy lines, etc., found mixed with Greek pottery of the fourth and third centuries B.C.; 3. Greek vases chiefly of the fifth, fourth, and third centuries, although a few fragments of Attic black-figured vases were found. The remains confirm the literary tradition that in the sixth century B.C. the Ligurians founded a kingdom near the mouth of the Aude with Narbonne for its capital, and that this eventually fell into the hands of the Iberians.

**PARIS.**—**Acquisitions of the Louvre in 1909.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1909, pp. 395-404, A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE and E. MICHON report forty-five acquisitions to the Louvre in 1909, the most important of which are the following: 1. A marble head of Agrippina from Athens. 2. A beardless male head from Smyrna. 3. An archaic statuette of a woman from the museum at Auxerre, probably from Crete (Fig. 6). 4. A draped statuette of a woman with head and arms missing, from Egypt. 5. A draped female figure moving to the right. Head and arms missing. Probably a figure from a pediment or an acroterion. 6. A grave relief from Niha, ten hours ride from Beyrouth. 7. Eleven Greek and Latin inscriptions. 8. Four Boeotian fibulae of bronze (published in *M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* LV, pp. 159-179). 9. The seated figure of a woman of bronze with her right arm across her breast and with her left supporting a naked child who sits on her knee; from Delphi. 10. A primitive bronze horse from Olympia. 11. A nude male figure of bronze standing with left leg advanced and with drapery hanging over the left arm. The right hand held some object now lost. 12. A bronze bust of Mercury, once used as a weight. 13. Two silver



fibulae ornamented with gold; from Dodona. 14. Three fragments of a glass cup adorned with figures. 15. A round ivory pyxis, upon which is the figure of a reclining Cupid looking at a panther. On the cover is the bust of a beardless man wearing a helmet. 16. A lead bullet for a sling, inscribed AM.



FIGURE 6. — STATUETTE OF PRIMITIVE  
CRETAN STYLE.

Soissons, reading CIVITAS · SV, *i.e. civitas Su[essionum]*. Only two other inscriptions have been found here, although the town was important in Roman times. There can now be no question as to the identity of the site.

**SAINT-GERMAIN. — An Inscribed Base.** — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1909, pp. 255–257, A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE publishes the small bronze base of a statuette inscribed OGL · AVG · SAC | ATEVRITVS | SEPLAS · V · S · L · M, which he interprets as *Ogl . . . Aug(usto) sac(rum) Ateuritvs seplas(iarius) vot(um) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)*. The abbreviation OGL probably stands for the name of a Celtic god otherwise unknown. The *seplasiarii* were druggists, or dealers in cosmetics, who got their name from Seplasia, a place in Capua. The object is now in the museum at Saint-Germain.

**SOISSONS. — A New Inscription.** — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1909, pp. 257–259, A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE publishes a fragmentary inscription recently found at

## SWITZERLAND

**CHÊNE-ET-PÂQUIER. — A Neolithic Settlement.** — In *Z. Ethn.* XLI, 1909, pp. 963–965, V. GROSS writes of neolithic remains found near the village of Chêne-et-Pâquier (Canton of Vaud) on an almost inaccessible plateau, measuring 100 m. in length by 6 or 7 m. in width, at the foot of a cliff. These include flint chips, stone axes, bone utensils, ferrules of deer horn, awls and chisels of horn and bone, files, lance and arrow heads of flint, boar teeth perforated for stringing, weaving weights, and pottery, varying from the coarsest sorts of the Stone Age, in the lower levels, to the finer kinds of the Bronze Age, in the upper strata, where some bronze objects were actually found. The wall of the cliff shows holes for the support of roof beams, and there are evidences that goats and perhaps other animals were domesticated by the inhabitants. The fauna and flora seem contemporary with the Palafittes.

## GERMANY

**ALZEI.**—**A Late Roman Fort.**—In *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* III, 1910, pp. 17–19 (plan), E. ANTHER reports upon excavations on the site of a Roman fort at Alzei. The fort forms a nearly perfect square, 165 m. wide. Half of the west side and parts of the north and south sides have been laid bare. The whole structure was of stone; the walls have a uniform thickness of 3 m. (10 Roman feet). There was no ditch, but numerous semicircular towers, some solid, some hollow. The gate on the west side is poorly preserved. Along the west wall barracks were discovered, one of which had hypocaustic heating. The fort dates from the fourth century A.D.

**BERLIN.**—**An Egyptian Apparatus for Reckoning Time.**—In *Ber. Kunts.* XXXI, 1910, cols. 156–160 (3 figs.), H. SCHÄFER publishes an ancient Egyptian apparatus for computing time, recently acquired by the Berlin museum. It consists of three parts, a narrow strip of wood with a slit in the end and an ivory handle to which a plummet was attached by a cord. Two persons were required to operate it. One sighted with the strip of wood on the North Star, while the other determined the star which was passing through the meridian at the time. By the help of tables the hour of the night could thus be found out. This specimen dates from about 600 B.C. He also publishes a stone vase pierced with a small hole and with rings cut inside, which was used as a water clock. It dates from the third century B.C. and is likewise in the Berlin museum.

**COLOGNE.**—**A Roman Altar-stone.**—In *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* III, 1910, pp. 1–4 (2 figs.), J. POPPELREUTER publishes a Roman altar-stone recently found at Cologne, showing an altar scene in relief. There are five figures: the officiating priest, three assistants, and a flute-player. The inscription reads: *Deae Vagdaercusti Titus Flavius Constans prae(fectus) praet(or)is em(inentissimus) v(ir)*, and is discussed by A. VON DOMASZEWSKI, who identifies the dedicator with the procurator of Dacia of the same name (*C.I.L.* III, 13793–13798) and assigns the stone to 165–167 A.D.

**COSILENZIEN.**—**An Ustrina of the Bronze Age.**—In *Z. Ethn.* XLI, 1909, pp. 940–943 (2 figs.), MAX EBERT describes a crematory of the Bronze Age discovered near Cosilenzien (Kreis Liebenwerda), the floor of clay, baked red, being 2.10 m. long by 1.30 m. wide, and the sides also of clay 30 cm. high. Built into the corners stood wooden uprights, one of which still measures 35 cm., evidently as supports of wooden cross-beams, some of which lay charred upon the sides of the *ustrina*. One corner of the floor was dug deeper and opened toward the side to provide a draft. The upper structure could be lifted from the floor to facilitate the gathering of the bones, and may have been renewed on each occasion.

**MOELLENDORF.**—**A Prehistoric Round Wall.**—In *Z. Ethn.* XLI, 1909, pp. 918–940 (12 figs.), H. GROSSE describes a prehistoric round wall in Moellendorf near Luckau. Its present circumference is about 165 m., its longer axis 50 m., and its shorter 30 m. Hand millstones, concave and convex, with a hole in the centre, a whetstone, and rude potters' tools indicate Slavic workmanship of about 1000 A.D. The provenience of the millstones and the pottery is fully discussed.

**SPEYER.**—**Acquisitions of the Museum.**—The new Historical Museum at Speyer, opened May 22, 1910, has acquired the fine collection of

objects from Roman graves made by Wilhelm Ludowici. It is especially rich in *terra sigillata*, which, added to the specimens already belonging to the museum, makes this the best collection of this ware in Germany. Many pieces prove that a liquid glaze was applied to the vessel before firing. All the antiquities came from graves opened at Rheinzabern (Tabernae Rhenanae) 22 km. from Speyer. (E. HEUSER, *Die Saalburg*, April 30, 1910, pp. 358-361.)

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

**KARLSBURG.**—*New Inscriptions.*—In repairing the foundations of the fifteenth-century church at Karlsburg over thirty stones were found with inscriptions or reliefs. One of these, a dedication to a certain *M. Ulpius Apollinarius*, is published by J. JUNG in *Jh. Oest. Arch. I. XII*, 1910, Beiblatt, cols. 139-146; fig.

**NORTHERN DALMATIA.**—*Recent Discoveries.*—In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I. XII*, 1910, Beiblatt, cols. 13-112 (83 figs.; 3 maps), M. ABRAMIĆ and A. COLNAGO give the results of recent archaeological work in northern Dalmatia. Remains of seven Roman roads have been found as follows: (1) From Cvijina Gradina running southwest to Pridraga; (2) from Cvijina Gradina running south to Asseria; (3) from Cvijina Gradina running southeast to Gradina Medvidje; (4) from Maslenica running northeast to Mali Halan; (5) from Duboki dol running south to Kistanje (Burnum); (6) from Medvidje running southwest to Asseria; (7) a road running southwest from Bjelina. At **Gradina Smokovac**, where town walls were already known, remains of a bathing establishment were brought to light. The Roman cemetery at **Starigrad** (Argyrintum) was further explored, and many small objects, such as terra-cotta lamps, fibulae, vessels of bronze and of glass, ornaments, coins, etc., found. These are now in the new museum at Obbrovazzo. The flourishing period of Argyrintum seems to have extended from the middle of the first century A.D. to the second half of the second century.

**PANNONIA.**—*Two Bronze Stamps.*—In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I. XII*, 1910, Beiblatt, cols. 113-120 (3 figs.), M. ABRAMIĆ publishes two ornamental bronze stamps from Pannonia. One found at **St. Valentin** has the letters *milita|ntiu|m*; the other, from Carnuntum, reads *rum | omni|um*, which he restores as [*fides nume*] *rum omnium*.

**VESZPRÉM.**—*A Hoard of Coins.*—At Veszprém (Hungary) were found in 1908, bestowed in a pot of poor earthenware, a few iron implements and 2881 coins (almost all of the fourth century A.D.), which are described in detail by W. KUBITSCHKE and O. VOETTER in *Num. Z.* 1909, pp. 117-136 (fig.).

## GREAT BRITAIN

**CORBRIDGE.**—*A Basrelief.*—A basrelief found at Corbridge on the Tyne, Northumberland, published in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 1909, p. 7, and *Arch. Anz.* 1909, p. 238, is republished by S. R. in *R. Arch.* XIV, 1909, p. 468. A youth who holds a horse by the bridle stands in an aedicula. He seems to be one of the Dioscuri. A youth wearing a radiant crown approaches on a winged horse. He is more likely to be Helios than Belerophon.

**GELLYGAER.**—*The Excavation of the Baths.*—In the summer of 1909 the Roman baths at Gellygaer were excavated and found to be very

complete. The buildings formed a block 112 feet long, and were twice restored. Both the original plan and the final form of the buildings can be made out. Large parts of the hypocaust and many of the flue-tiles are still *in situ*. Two fragments of inscriptions were found, one of which shows that the buildings were in use at the time of Trajan's fifth consulship. (D. A. SLATER, *Cl. R.* XXIV, 1910, pp. 34-35.)

**LLANDDYFNAN.**—**The Exploration of Two Barrows.**—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXII, 1909, pp. 368-373, E. N. BAYNES describes the exploration of two barrows recently removed at Llanddyfnan, Anglesey. The larger mound contained eight urns, one of which had three raised hoops or ribs running round it. The largest urn contained among other things a bronze knife. Near the edge of the barrow was a skeleton. The mound dates from the Bronze Age. About two hundred feet to the southeast was a smaller barrow, in which was found in a cist a skeleton which had apparently originally been wrapped in a hide or skin. A flint knife was under the head. This mound is older than the other, although it, too, probably dates from the Bronze Age.

**LONDON.**—**Recent Acquisitions of the British Museum.**—Among the recent acquisitions of the British Museum are: (1) A silver figure of a lion from Argos, dating from the early part of the sixth century B.C. The mane and tip of the tail are gilt. It is modelled with great spirit. (2) Two bronze mirror cases and a relief from a third. Dionysus and Ariadne are represented on the first, which comes from the Somzée collection (Furtwängler's *Catalogue* Pl. 36, 93). The relief on the second represents a Victory driving a two-horse chariot at full speed. On the third a helmeted warrior tries to drag a nude, wounded comrade from the battle. (3) A bronze figure of a deer, from Spain. (4) Upper part of a marble grave stele of fine style with a well-preserved girl's head. It is inscribed ΚΛΕΑΡΕΤΗ. (5) An ivory rattle in the form of a sistrum from Orvieto. (6) Two archaic terracottas of early Boeotian type from Lake Copais, and a youth wearing a cuirass from Tanagra. (7) Six vases of various periods, including a Dipylon bowl in fine condition and a pair of lecythi in the rare technique of about 500 B.C., in which the figures are painted in red, purple, and white on the black glaze which covers the vase. (8) Two inscribed tablets from Cnossus, presented by Dr. Evans. They belong to his "Linear Script, Class B." (*Cl. R.* XXIV, 1910, pp. 133-134.)

**A Bronze Patera.**—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXII, 1909, pp. 414-415 (pl.), F. G. H. PRICE publishes a Roman patera of bronze found in the Thames near Walton and now in the British Museum. It is 13 inches in diameter, 3 inches high, and of fine quality. Such vessels, though plentiful in Italy, are rarely found in Britain or the north of Europe.

## AFRICA

**CARTHAGE.**—**An Amphora Handle inscribed *Baal*.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1909, pp. 997-1000, P. BERGER publishes a mark stamped on an amphora handle from Carthage which he interprets as the word *Baal*. The characters are enclosed in a square 2.5 cm. on each side.

**A Municipal Inscription.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 135-139, A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE publishes a Latin inscription recently found at

Carthage. It is a dedication in honor of Q. Voltedius Optatus Aurelianus who had been *aedilis*, *praefectus jure dicundo*, *duumvir*, and *duumvir quinquennalis* as well as *sacerdos Cererum*. Another name is thus added to the chronological list of these priests.

**HENCHIR-ES-SRIRA.**—**Ancient Temple and City.**—In *Mel. Arch. Hist.* XXIX, 1909, pp. 365–395 (7 figs.), L. HAUTECOEUR describes the ruins of HENCHIR-ES-SRIRA, near Hadjeb-el-Aioum, in Tunisia. On the side of an isolated rock are foundations of a temple which had two cellars and was built with its rear against the hill. Numerous stelae found here bore dedications to Saturn, who probably succeeded Baal, himself the successor of a still earlier deity. The stelae were apparently dedicated by natives. On them are symbols of Selene-Coelestis, the head of Helios, offerings or sacrificial instruments, etc. On one is an eagle, indicating perhaps a fusion of Baal-Saturn with Jupiter. One inscription is dated *VI Kal. Iul. Valeriano et Lucilo cos.*, i.e. June 26, 265 A.D. The city was about a kilometre north of the temple. Foundations of several buildings were uncovered. Many lamps and fragments of pottery were found and the site of the potters'

furnaces was probably discovered. The lamps made here were exported to Carthage, Sicily, and even to Italy. The city received its water by means of an aqueduct from springs north of Mrilah. For some time after the third century A.D. the place was prosperous, then everything comes to an end, perhaps through the Vandal invasion. An appendix (pp. 396–400; 2 figs.) contains a catalogue of the 26 hitherto unedited stelae from the temple of Saturn and notes on some of those published in *Bull. Arch. du Comité*, 1906, pp. ccii, ccxxi.

**MAHDIA.**—**Antiquities from the Sea.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1909, pp. 650–671 (4 figs.), A. MERLIN describes the antiquities recovered in 1909 from the ancient ship sunk off Mahdia, Tunis. (See *A.J.A.* XIII, pp. 102–103; 374; XIV, p. 248). One of the fifty marble columns was brought to the surface and found to be 3.95 m. in length and unfluted. Most of the other



FIGURE 7.—MARBLE BUST FROM MAHDIA.

columns are of the same size, although Ionic capitals and bases of several dimensions have been found. A peculiar composite capital was also discovered with palmettes below, and on each of the four faces above, between the volutes, a griffin's head, on either side of which are wings attached to rosettes. The bronzes found are: (1) a small Hermaphrodite (0.50 m. high) similar to one found in 1907, originally used as a lamp; (2) bronze decorations for furniture, consisting of the heads of horses, mules, and ducks,

busts of Artemis, etc.; (3) a bust of Athena (0.18 m. high) probably used for the same purpose; (4) a dancing Eros (0.14 m. high); (5) the grotesque figure of an actor (0.10 m. high). In marble the most remarkable object was (1) the bust of a woman (0.70 m. high) with regular features (Fig. 7). There were also found: (2) a much mutilated statuette of Artemis (0.50 m. high); (3) several statuettes of seated children; (4) two heads of laughing satyrs; (5) two female heads much damaged; (6) the torso of a man (0.95 m. high); (7) a male bust; (8) a relief (0.56 m. long, and 0.35 m. high) representing Asclepius and Hygieia at a banquet with worshippers approaching. Two large slabs contain much injured inscriptions. One is in honor of Μειξίγένης [Μί]κωνος Χολλείδης, known to have lived before 322 B.C.; and the other records in 91 lines gifts made by Athenians to Ammon in the archonship of Charicles (363-362 B.C.). Three ingots of lead are inscribed M PLANI L · F (figure of a dolphin) RV22INI; a fourth has L · PLANI · L · F · RVSSINI followed by an anchor; a fifth has CN · ATELLA F · MENE. The ship must have sailed from Piraeus, but its destination is not known. A terra-cotta lamp which belonged to the crew dates the vessel in the first century B.C.

## UNITED STATES

**BOSTON.** — **Acquisitions of the Museum of Fine Arts.** — The most important acquisition of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is (1) a three-

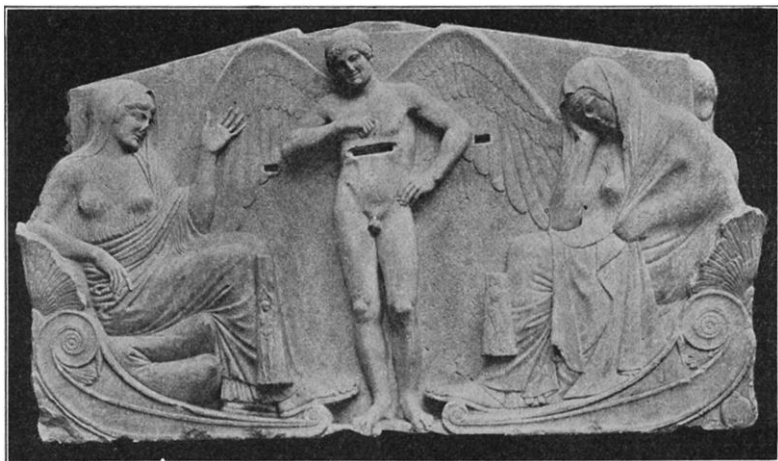


FIGURE 8. — RELIEF IN BOSTON, FRONT.

sided relief corresponding closely to the "Ludovisi throne" in shape, size, and style. Its width is 1.60 m. at the bottom, and its height 0.92 m. In the centre (Fig. 8) is a nude youth holding a pair of scales and in the pans of the scales are small nude youths holding on by a rope above their heads. On either side are draped and veiled women. Below, delicate scrolls rise from the centre toward the two corners, crowned with a somewhat flaring

ornament on the corner itself. Below these at the left is a fish, and at the right a pomegranate. On the two wings (Figs. 9 and 10) the scrolls with

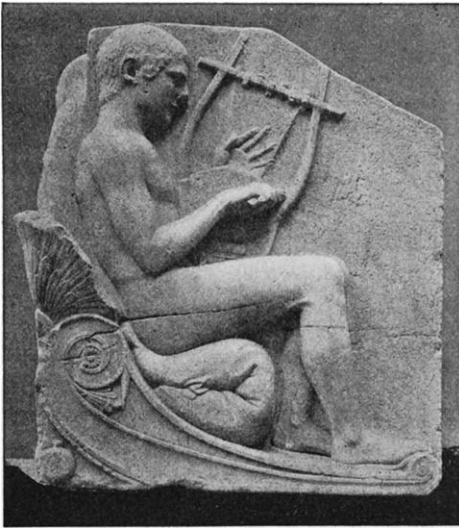


FIGURE 9. — RELIEF IN BOSTON, RIGHT WING.

the fish and pomegranate are repeated. On the right wing a nude youth is seated on a cushion playing a lyre; on the left wing sits a realistic old woman with her knees drawn up toward her body, holding in her right hand a curved object which has been chiselled away. (2) Ten vases of gray and reddish limestone, including a ceremonial lamp and "blossom bowl" with cover, of the Early Minoan period from Crete. (3) An archaic Greek statuette 0.083 m. high, representing a centaur with human forelegs. (4) A number of vases and vase fragments from Crete, not yet all put together, illustrating most of the nine periods of Minoan pottery. (5) Part of a bowl of Naucratis ware. (6) An Athenian white lecythus inscribed *Φαίδιμος καλός*. (7) Another Athenian white lecythus adorned with a youth in a red chiton holding out an alabastron to a girl. (8) Two sard intaglios, both of the Graeco-Roman period. (9) Twenty-three Greek coins, one gold, one electrum, and the rest silver. (*Museum of Fine Arts, Boston: Thirty-fourth Annual Report, 1910, pp. 55-57; also B. Mus. F. A. VIII, 1910, pp. 17-18; 3 figs.*)

**NEW YORK. — Acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum.**

During the past year the Metropolitan Museum has acquired ten Greek and Roman sculptures. Besides the statue of the old market woman (*A.J.A. XIV, pp. 128, 129*) the more important pieces are a crouching lion, a Greek work of the fifth century; part of a crouching Venus of the same size as the one in the Louvre and of better workmanship though more broken; a life-size statue of a

most of the nine periods of



FIGURE 10. — RELIEF IN BOSTON, LEFT WING.

seated philosopher, signed by an otherwise unknown sculptor Zeuxis; the head of a girl, Greek work of the fourth century. Nineteen bronzes were added to the collections, counting as one item fifteen small animals representing a Roman farmyard group (Fig. 11). Among the other bronzes are three fine Etruscan mirrors representing Peleus and Thetis, Odysseus and Circe, and Bellerophon and the Chimaera. Thirty-one Greek vases including a signed cylix of Hiero, a cylix in the style of Epictetus, a cylix inscribed *ὁ παῖς καλὸς Ἐπέλε(ι)ος*, and a fragmentary crater in the style of Amasis II were acquired. Nineteen late Greek vases which came from a single grave may have constituted a dinner set. The museum also received seven terra-cotta figurines, the head of a youthful satyr 10.7 cm. high, and a terra-cotta votive plaque of the fifth century, on which is a stamped design representing two standing women facing each other. One



FIGURE 11. — FARMYARD GROUP, ROMAN.

is playing the flute, and the other reading from a roll, while between them stands a heron. Another purchase was a Roman stucco relief, apparently representing a captive kneeling before a standing figure. (*B. Metr. Mus.* V, 1910, p. 21, fig.; p. 56; pp. 95-96, 9 figs.; pp. 143-146, 9 figs.)

**PHILADELPHIA.** — **Recent Acquisitions of the University Museum.** — The Free Museum of Science and Art of the University of Pennsylvania has recently acquired one of the slabs of a large Roman relief. It is divided into two panels by a vertical partition. In the right-hand panel is a standing soldier in full front leaning on his spear; in the left hand panel two soldiers, one of whom is an officer, are marching to the left. The face of the man in front and part of his body were on another block. All the figures are life size. On the back of the slab was an inscription in several lines, which have been chiselled out. Another acquisition is a heavy bronze goose neck which formed the stern ornament of a Roman ship.

## EARLY CHRISTIAN, BYZANTINE, MEDIAEVAL, AND RENAISSANCE ART

### GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

**SALAH, MESOPOTAMIA.** — **A Prototype for Romanesque Architecture.** — J. STRZYGOWSKI publishes in *Mh. f. Kunstw.* III, 1910, pp.



1-4, views and plans of the church Mar-Jakub at Salah, whose foundation reaches into the fifth century. The plan is peculiar in that the apse and its accompanying rooms, and the narthex as well, lie on the long side, not on the narrow end, of the building. The various portions of the church are barrel-vaulted. The same plan and vaulting is repeated in the apse and transept of the church of Santullano in Oviedo in Spain.

**BETTIR.**—**A Byzantine Mosaic.**—In *R. Bibl.* VII, 1910, pp. 254-261 (2 pls.; fig.), H. VINCENT reports a mosaic pavement of the Byzantine period recently discovered a little to the west of the railway station of Bettir on the road between Jaffa and Jerusalem. The floor contains Greek inscriptions set in mosaic containing Christian dedicatory inscriptions. The purpose of the building to which this pavement belonged has not yet been discovered.

**MISTRA.**—**Work of Restoration in 1908.**—In *Πρακτικά* for 1908, pp. 118-144 (7 figs.), A. ADAMANTIOU reports upon the work of restoring and preserving the Byzantine buildings and paintings at Mistra in 1908. The most important work was done on the churches of Hagios Joannes, Hagios Theodoros, the Evangelistra, and the Appentiko.

**STRENGUAES.**—**Exposition of Religious Art.**—An exposition was held at Strenguaes near Stockholm from June to August, 1910, by the art societies of the provinces of Soedermanland and Nerike, to illustrate the history of art in Sweden from the twelfth to the nineteenth century. (*Chron. Arts*, 1910, p. 122.)

## ITALY

**RECENT DISCOVERIES.**—Several discoveries are reported from Italy. In the church of S. Francesco at Lucca—for many years a bar-racks, but now being restored—a Madonna and Child of the fourteenth century, and a lunette of the fifteenth, have come to light; in the church of S. Dorato at Castelleone, near Diruta, Count Umberto Gnoli has discovered three frescoes by Matteo da Gualdo; at Fabriano a thirteenth-century fresco has been found in the desecrated church of S. Francesco; and in the Benedictine church of Pontida, near Bergamo, a sixteenth-century fresco of the Adoration of the Shepherds, with saints, has been brought to light, hidden behind one of the presses in the sacristy. (*Athen.* Apr. 9, 1910, p. 438.)

**UNKNOWN UMBRIAN PICTURES.**—E. CALZINI discusses in *L'Arte*, XIII, 1910, pp. 67-70, two unknown pictures of great interest. One is preserved in the parish church of Cancelli in the Commune of Fabriano, and represents the Madonna enthroned with saints. It is signed FRAT. FABIAN. VRBINAS. | ORD. PRAEDICATOR | PINGEBAT 1533. The frame is decorated, by another hand, with fifteen little scenes of the "Mystery of the Rosary." The picture is of importance as demonstrating the survival in the sixteenth century of the characteristics stamped on Urbinate painting by Giovanni Santi, the father of Raphael. A fresco representing the Madonna, by Giovanni Santi himself, formerly among the loaned pieces in the *Istituto delle belle Arti* in Urbino, was sold two years ago by its owner to a Florence antiquary for 200 lire.

**COPIES OF MANTEGNA'S ST. CHRISTOPHER FRESCOS.**—In view of the ruined condition of the frescoes representing the "Martyr-

dom of St. Christopher" in the Eremitani at Padua, the publication by W. GRÄFF, in *Mh. f. Kunstw.* III, 1910, pp. 107-109, of two good copies of these frescoes is of interest. One copy is an oil painting on paper in the Palma gallery, done about 1500, the other is in the possession of Mme. André-Jacquemart at Paris. Both were known before, but no reproduction of the Parma example had ever been published.

**AQUILEJA. — Early Christian Mosaic.** — Repairs to the basilica of Aquileja have uncovered an early mosaic floor about one metre below the present (eleventh century) pavement. The decoration consists chiefly of a series of portraits (donors), land and water scenes, a Jonah series, and a Good Shepherd. The inscription found on the mosaic reads as follows: \* | THEODORE · FELI[X] | [A]DIVVANTE · DEO | OMNIPOTENTE · ET | PER · MVNVS · CAELITVS · TIBI | [TRA] DITVM · OMNIA | [B]AEATE · FECISTI · ET | GLORIOSE · DEDICASTI. A Bishop Theodore of Aquileja took part in the council of Arles in 314, a date not inconsistent with the appearance of the mosaic. (J. P. KIRSCH, *Röm. Quart.* 1910, pp. 117-119.)

**BOLOGNA. — A Bust by Nicolò dell' Arca.** — A terra-cotta bust of St. Dominic, standing at one side of the door of the sacristy of the church of S. Domenico, has been traditionally assigned to Alfonso Lombardi. Documentary evidence shows that the bust is the work of Nicolò dell' Arca. (G. P. RIVISTA *d' Arte*, 1909, pp. 303-304.)

**CASCIA. — Unknown Works of Art.** — M. ROCCHI gives, in *L' Arte*, XIII, 1910, pp. 150-151, an account of unedited works existing in Cascia, near Spoleto, or its vicinity. These include a fifteenth-century Madonna in wood and a group of Tobias and the Archangel, polychrome in wood (Fig. 12), Umbrian workmanship of about 1400, both in a small thirteenth-century church at Cascia; a fresco in the choir of the monastery of S. Antonio, signed by Nicola da Siena; a tempera panel representing the Madonna, by an Umbrian quattrocentist, at Mantignano; and a Romanesque silver cross at S. Giorgio.

**CESENA. — An Unknown Work by Lorenzo Bregno.** — By the aid of documents drawn from the *archivio* of Cesena, C. GRIGIONI proves that the sculptor of the altar in the cathedral of Cesena, with figures of Saints Christopher, Leonard, and Eustace (no longer in their original position, but



FIGURE 12. — GROUP IN PAINTED WOOD AT CASCIA.

dispersed about the church), was Lorenzo Bregno. (*L'Arte*, XIII, 1910, pp. 42-48.)

**FLORENCE.**—**Unedited Drawings in the Uffizi.**—A number of unedited or little-known drawings in the Uffizi are published in *Boll. Arte*, IV, 1910, pp. 147-156, by G. BERNARDINI. They are: a Woman playing the Clavichord by Paolo Caliari; an Anchorite, attributed to Bartolomeo Montagna, but to be assigned to Vincenzo Catena; a St. Sebastian, which should be given to Bartolomeo, instead of Benedetto, Montagna; an Angel by Filippino Lippi; a Last Judgment by Cosimo Rosselli; a Madonna by Sogliani; two sketches by the same artist for his Adoration of the Magi in S. Domenico at Fiesole, the one a general composition, the other a study for one of the kneeling figures; another sketch by Sogliani, representing scenes from the Passion; and a group of soldiers by some imitator of Antonio del Pollaiuolo of the sixteenth century.

**GENOA.**—**A New Van Dyck.**—In *Rass. d'Arte*, X, 1910, p. 58, F. MALAGUZZI VALERI publishes a Madonna by Van Dyck, which he attributes to the period 1622-29. It is in private possession in Genoa.

**MILAN.**—**A New Jacopo Bellini.**—A recent acquisition of the Poldi-Pezzoli museum is a Madonna which is evidently one of the few existing paintings of Jacopo Bellini. (G. COGNOLA, *Rass. d'Arte*, X, 1910, pp. 65-66.)

**New Drawings in the Ambrosiana.**—C. VICENZI publishes in *Rass. d'Arte*, X, 1910, pp. 6-11, a series of drawings recently acquired by the Ambrosiana, evidently copies by some sculptor from reliefs and statues at Rome. One of the drawings, representing the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, shows evidence of having been made anterior to the repairs of 1466. Vicenzi finds it doubtful if the drawings are by Pisanello, to whom they have been assigned.

**NAPLES.**—**A Fifteenth-century View of Naples.**—A document of first-rate historical and topographical importance is published in *Boll. Arte*, IV, 1910, pp. 125-143, by V. SPINAZZOLA, in the shape of a representation of the naval triumph of Ferrante of Aragon, after his victory over John of Anjou at the battle of Ischia, July 6, 1465. The view represents the city seen from the bay, and is particularly interesting for its careful reproduction of the standards borne by the victorious and conquered ships, and the rendering of the Castello Nuovo and the Castel dell'Ovo. It is possibly by the same unknown artist who painted the Execution of Savonarola, of which copies exist in the Museo di San Marco and the Palazzo Corsini.

**NORCIA.**—**New Paintings.**—G. SORDINI, in *Boll. Arte*, IV, 1910, pp. 17-28, discusses the mural paintings of a country church near Norcia, called S. Salvatore, dated 1464 and signed with the names of Giovanni Sparapane and his son Antonio. Other pictures in the church bear the dates 1466, 1470, and 1474, but the author was not able to determine whether they are also by these painters. A polyptych in the same church, representing the Virgin and Saints, bears the signature of Antonio Sparapane alone. The article closes with a résumé of the information available upon these Norcian painters.

**PAVIA.**—**Bramante's Paintings in the Certosa.**—The four groups of saints flanking the apses which terminate the transept of the Certosa of Pavia have long defied certain attribution. G. ZAPPA finds in them unmis-

takable evidence of the authorship of Bramante, to whom he also assigns the major part of the formal decoration of the walls of the transept, dated 1493. If this attribution be accepted, there are added to Bramante's *oeuvre* the only well-preserved and securely dated pictures by him known. (*L'Arte*, XIII, 1910, pp. 161-176.)

**ROME. — Recent Discoveries.** — Explorations in some of the churches of Rome have led to important results. Under the church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo on the Caelian Hill a painting, representing a mythological scene in a harbor, was found in a nymphaeum. Under S. Crisogono remains of the house of the saint were found, and considerable portions of the earlier church (see *A.J.A.* XIII, p. 111), which was built into it. (*Nation*, April 14, 1910, p. 387.)

**S. COLOMBANO AL LAMBRO. — Works by Amadeo.** — F. MALAGUZZI VALERI publishes in *Rass. d'Arte*, X, 1910, pp. 14-18, a document drawn from the *Archivio Religioso* and dated 1505, which shows that the present aspect of the *Castello* in the village of S. Colombano al Lambro, near Lodi, is due to Giovanni Antonio Amadeo. He inclines also to attribute to the same architect the small octagonal church of S. Rocco in the same village.

**VERONA. — Titian's Portrait of Fracastoro.** — Both Vasari and Ridolfi mention a portrait of Geronimo Fracastoro by Titian. This has been identified by E. SCHAEFFER with the portrait in the Museo Civico at Verona, which Berenson believed was the likeness of King Ferdinand. The identity of the sitter with Fracastoro is established by comparison with other existing portraits of the poet. (*Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.* 1910, pp. 130-138.)

## SPAIN

**MADRID. — Spanish Copies of Schongauer.** — H. KEHRER publishes in *Mh. f. Kunstw.* III, 1910, pp. 157-158, three pictures in the Prado, an Annunciation, an Adoration of the Magi, and a Death of Mary, which were clearly done by a Castilian painter after the corresponding prints of Schongauer.

## FRANCE

**PARIS. — A Twelfth-century Head of Christ.** — In *Mon. Piot*, XVI, 1909, pp. 137-146 (pl.; 4 figs.), P. VITRY publishes a wooden head of Christ, slightly larger than life size, in the collection of Jacques Doucet. It dates from the twelfth century, and may be compared with the twelfth-century wooden figures of Christ in the Louvre and in the museum at Cluny.

**Drawings from the Credo of Joinville.** — In *Mon. Piot*, XVI, 1909, pp. 61-69 (4 pls.), H.-F. DELABORDE shows that a series of drawings recently found by Philippe Lauer among the papers of Montfaucon in the Bibliothèque Nationale illustrate the *Credo* of Joinville. They date from the end of the thirteenth century, and were probably designs for a series of mural paintings. The drawings are described by P. LAUER, *ibid.* pp. 70-84.

**An Acquisition of the Louvre.** — The Louvre has recently acquired from the Gay collection an ivory plaque of the tenth century, representing the Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes, and belonging to the "Trivulzio" series. (J. J. MARQUET DE VASSELLOT, *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1909, pp. 259-261.)

## BELGIUM

**BRUSSELS.** — **Acquisitions of the Museum.** — The museum at Brussels has recently acquired, through the *Société des Amis des Musées*, three pictures of importance: a Temptation of St. Anthony, dated 1511 and signed by its author, Lucas van Leyden; an Adoration of the Magi, by Pieter Breughel the Elder; and an Apollo and Diana, by Lucas Cranach the Elder. All three came from the Fêtes sale. (H. HYMANS, *Chron. Arts*, 1910, p. 107.)

## GERMANY

**BERLIN.** — **A Portrait of Narses of Persia.** — In *Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.* 1910, pp. 73-78, F. SARRE publishes a silver figure of a Persian king in the act of launching a spear, designed as an appliqué ornament. By comparison with other works of Sassanid origin, he arrives at the conclusion that the figure dates from the period of florescence of Sassanid art—the third century—and represents King Narses (294-303 A.D.), the sixth prince of the Sassanid dynasty.

**BONN.** — **The Gallery.** — By the gift of a large part of the Wesendonck collection, now in Berlin, the city of Bonn becomes the possessor of a rich museum of paintings for which a special building has been built. The number of pictures exhibited (including former possessions) is 320. Nearly all schools are represented. There are works by Italian painters from Lorenzetti to Sassoferrato, by the Spaniards Zurbaran, J. B. del Marzo, and Velasquez, specimens of early German schools, some pictures by Reynolds, Poussin, and Greuze, and a rich series of Flemish and Dutch paintings. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XIV, 1909, p. 469, from *Frankfurter Zeitung*, October 29, 1909.)

**BREMEN.** — **A Cranach Portrait.** — G. PAULI publishes in *Mh. f. Kunst.* III, 1910, p. 25, a male portrait by Cranach the Elder, belonging to Herr H. Albers in London, but now lent to the Bremer Kunsthalle. The portrait is a half-length figure of a burgher, in furred cap and cloak, and bears upon its back two sets of arms and the date 1514. The painting upon the back is doubtless by a pupil.

**DARMSTADT.** — **An Illuminated Manuscript.** — Ms. 69 in the Hofbibliothek at Darmstadt contains thirty-one miniatures of the sixteenth century, which bear unmistakable evidence of common authorship with certain of the illustrations in the Breviarium Grimani in Venice. There is also reason to think that the original possessor of the manuscript was the Archduchess Margaret, daughter of Maximilian I. She is known to have ordered breviaries from a certain Horebout, whose surname at least appears inscribed in cryptic fashion on the mantle of Moses in the "Crossing of the Red Sea." Horebout's daughter Susanna appears to have signed another of the miniatures. The hands of three other artists, unknown as yet, may be detected by differences in style. (C. HABICHT, *Rep. f. K.* 1910, pp. 22-35.)

**GIESSEN.** — **A Frankish Grave.** — In *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* III, 1910, pp. 4-6, KRAMER reports upon the unearthing of a Frankish grave, which yielded numerous beads of various stones and colored glass, pottery, and other objects.

## GREAT BRITAIN

**CHESTERFIELD.** — **A New Perugino.** — F. M. PERKINS announces the existence in the collection of Sir George Sittwell, of Remshaw Hall, Chesterfield, of a Virgin and Two Saints adoring the Child, by Perugino. This picture was practically unknown. It belongs to a period somewhat later than 1500. (*Rass. d' Arte*, X, 1910, p. 18.)

**HAMPTON COURT.** — **A Picture by Van Hemessen.** — A St. Jerome in Hampton Court Palace is signed: IOANNES DE HEMESSEN PINGEBAT 1545. The painting came from the collection of Charles I, and seems to be the one formerly in the gallery of the Duke of Mantua and identical with that described in the catalogue of the collection of James II as "No. 822, *St. Jerome sitting with a lion by him*, by Quentin Matsys." (L. CUST, *Burl. Mag.* XVII, 1910, pp. 120-123.)

**LONDON.** — **The "Grafton Galleries" Exhibition.** — The "Grafton Galleries" loan exhibition brought out a number of little-known pictures, among them an Adoration of the Magi, a tondo by Filippo Lippi, interesting for the evident influence of Masolino; a St. Jerome, signed *Johannes Bellinus*, but evidently by Basaiti; and an Adoration of the Holy Child, by Carpaccio, lent by Lord Berwick. Among the better known pictures were Titian's Portrait of a Man, from the collection of Hon. E. Wood at Temple Newsam; the doubtful Titian in the collection of Sir Hugh Lane (a male portrait); the Giorgionesque Adulteress of Glasgow, and Sebastiano del Piombo's portrait of Cardinal Ferry Carondelet, from the Duke of Grafton's gallery, besides interesting works by Tiepolo, El Greco, the *Maitre des Moulins*, and a *Maries at the Sepulchre*, by Jan Van Eyck. (ROGER FRY, *Rass. d' Arte*, X, 1910, pp. 35-39.)

**The Mond Collection.** — By the death of Ludwig Mond, the National Gallery becomes the possessor of an important series of paintings which formed part of his collection, among them the following: Two Saints, by Cima da Conegliano; a Madonna, by Giovanni Bellini; a Virgin Enthroned, by Gentile Bellini; a Flora, by Palma; two figures of Apostles, by Crivelli; a Madonna, by Giambono; another, a late work of Titian's, formerly in the Dudley collection; a "Life of S. Zanobi," by Botticelli; the "Hortus inclusus" of Mantegna; heads of angels by Correggio; a Madonna, by Suivi; an Adoration of the Magi, by Dosso; a Madonna and Angels, by Francia; a St. Jerome, by Sodoma; a Crucifixion, by Raphael (the Dudley Raphael); and many other notable pictures, chiefly Italian. (G. C., *Rass. d' Arte*, X, 1910, p. iv.)

**Persian Copies after Gentile Bellini.** — F. R. MARTIN publishes in *Burl. Mag.* XVII, 1910, pp. 5-7, a number of very interesting miniatures in his collection. The first is a copy by the Persian artist Behzad, who worked in the early sixteenth century, of the miniature portrait by Gentile Bellini, which he published some time ago. The second is a later copy of the same. Another miniature is the portrait of some evidently royal personage, possibly Bayarid or Selim I, or one of the sons of Selim painted by Bellini, for the painting is clearly a copy of a European painting by some artist in Behzad's school. Dr. Martin also reproduces two small drawings of a gazelle and a hare which he attributes to Gentile, and on the basis of the resemblance of the gazelle to that represented in the "Reception of a

Venetian Ambassador at the Court of the Kaliph at Cairo," in the Louvre, he claims the authorship of the latter picture for the *bottega* of Gentile Bellini.

**A Medal by Francesco di Giorgio.** — G. F. HILL discusses in *Burl. Mag.* XVII, pp. 142-146, a medal in the possession of Mr. Max Rosenheim, which he attributes to Francesco di Giorgio. The obverse displays a highly individualized portrait of Federigo di Urbino, and the reverse a group representing a horseman slaying a lion-like monster. This attribution is of far-reaching importance, inasmuch as the style of the medal is that of other more important and controversial works, such as the relief in the Carmine at Venice, which was originally dedicated by Federigo to the Compagnia della S. Croce at Urbino.

**Italian Pictures in the Salting Bequest.** — CLAUDE PHILLIPS discusses, in *Burl. Mag.* XVII, 1910, pp. 9-22, the Italian pictures acquired by the National Gallery through the Salting bequest. The most interesting of the series are: a David and Jonathan, by Cima da Conegliano; a Pietà, by Francia; a Narcissus, by Boltraffio; a Virgin and Child, by Fiorenzo di Lorenzo; another by Mainardi; and a male portrait by Alvise Vivarini.

**OXFORD. — New Drawings by Brauneven.** — ROGER FRY publishes in *Burl. Mag.* XVII, 1910, pp. 50-51, a sheet of drawings by André Brauneven, whose sketch-book he recently discovered in the collection of Mr. J. P. Morgan. (See *A.J.A.* XI, 1907, p. 126, and XIII, 1909, p. 534.)

## AFRICA

**CARTHAGE. — A New Fragment of the Relief of the Virgin from Damous el-Karita.** — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1909, pp. 339-340, A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE announces the discovery by Father Delattre of the head of the second figure behind the Virgin in the relief from the basilica at Damous el-Karita found by him twenty-five years ago.

**Byzantine Lead Seals.** — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1909, pp. 339, 342-343, 387-388, and 392-393, A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE and P. MONCEAUX publish eight Byzantine lead seals recently found at Carthage by Father Delattre.

**HENCHIR EL-OGLA. — A Donatist Church.** — The commandant Guénin has recently discovered at Henchir El-Ogla, near Tebessa, the ruins of a basilica, on the keystone of whose triumphal arch appears the following inscription: *Sanctorum se|des domu Domi|ni* | (vines and chrisin) *qui pure peti|t acipit* (sic). *Sanctorum* does not refer to martyrs, but is the appellation given themselves by the Donatists, to whom this church evidently belonged. *Qui pure petiit* is also a Donatist phrase referring to the exclusive purity which they claimed. (P. MONCEAUX, *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1909, pp. 276-277.)

**HENCHIR-NAJA. — Christian Terra-cottas.** — In *B. Arch. C. T.* 1909, pp. xvii-xxi, A. MERLIN describes a series of terra-cotta plaques with reliefs, intended for the revetment of the interior of basilicas of the fifth and sixth centuries, recently discovered by M. DUBIEZ. Sixteen are described, of which the most interesting are those representing Adam and Eve, Daniel, and St. Theodore.

## UNITED STATES

**BOSTON.**—**A Rubens Portrait.**—The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has on exhibition as a loan a superb double portrait painted by Rubens when his powers had reached their full maturity. The panel was coated with plaster, which the painter made use of to affect the tone of the darks; only the lights were loaded. (*B. Mus. F. A.* VIII, 1910, p. 5; fig.)

## AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

**GUATEMALA.**—**Archaeological Discoveries.**—In *Z. Ethn.* XLI, 1909, pp. 862–874, E. P. DIESELDORF classifies archaeological finds of his in Alta Verapaz, northern Guatemala, which cast light on the tribal relations of the ancient inhabitants of Yucatan, Guatemala, and Honduras. The vases of the first class—the oldest—have rude faces in relief. In the second group, that of the Lacandon Indians, the face seems to be that of the god of nature. These vases have a hole in the bottom and two holes in the sides. At the end of the year the vases were regarded as dead, and were, therefore, hidden away under rocks and in trees or put away in their chief temple. Group 3, that of the Kekchi Indians, is characterized by larger and hollow idols, representing undoubtedly the sun-god. These finds show striking resemblances to the Dresdensis and Peresianus Maya manuscripts, while those of group 4, the Chol or Acala Indians, resemble the Madrid manuscript. The latter's idols are only half as large as those of the Kekchi and are not so roundly modelled. Many of the figures hold fans and some have animal heads. In these two groups the idols often served as a kind of flute. Group 5, the Pokomchi Indians, is distinguished by enamelled vases as well as by barbed arrow heads. In a sixth class the author places certain objects that seem to have been scattered in various districts by trade.